

NOTABLES FORM FREE-PRESS BODY; WILL AID DAILY WORKER

Charging that the Daily Worker's right to publish is being threatened, a group of 22 prominent Americans yesterday announced the formation of a Committee for Freedom of the Press and urged the widespread organization of local groups dedicated to the working-class paper's continued existence.

A statement released to the press by the group of writers, artists, labor leaders and scientists cited the imprisonment of Daily Worker editor John Gates and the Smith Act arrests of two editors of the West Coast Peoples World, and asked for "the same wide indignation aroused last fall by the Argentine government's suppression of La Prensa."



John Howard LAWSON Lloyd BROWN Dr. Gene WELTFISH Charlotta BASS

Chairman of the group is John Howard Lawson, former screen writer and author of the recently published "Hidden Heritage." Secretary is Lloyd Brown, author of the new novel "Iron City" and an editor of the magazine

22 Who Formed Committee

(Organizations listed are for identification only.)

John Howard Lawson, film writer and historian—Chairman.

Lloyd L. Brown, novelist and magazine editor—Secretary.

Charlotta Bass, former publisher California Eagle, leading Negro newspaper on the west coast.

Dr. Gene Weltfish, anthropologist and author.

Scott Nearing, economist and author.

Frank Wedl, president AFL Painters Local 848.

Bertha C. Reynolds, leading social worker and author.

Fred Wright, labor press cartoonist.

Hugo Gellert, artist.

Adele White Vincent, Furriers Joint Council (Ind.).

Anton Refregier, artist.

Beatrice Kahn, District 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers (Ind.).

Richard O. Boyer, writer.

Ray Lev, concert pianist.

David Alman, novelist.

Murray Heisler, Furriers Joint Board (Ind.).

Ben Field, novelist.

Philip Evergood, artist.

Theodore Ward, playwright.

Fanny Golos, International Ladies Garment Workers (AFL).

Sidney Finkelstein, art critic and author.

Anthony Toney, mural painter.

"Masses and Mainstream." Members include Scott Nearing, prominent economist; Dr. Gene Weltfish, anthropologist; Charlotta Bass, until recently publisher of the West Coast's leading Negro newspaper, the California Eagle; Ray Lev, famed concert pianist, and others.

The statement made clear that while some members of the newly formed group may differ with opinions expressed in the Daily Worker, they are determined "to fight" (Continued on Page 3)

Japanese Labor Federation Assails U.S. Draft Treaty

PEKING, Aug. 22 (HSINHUA).—A clear recognition that the draft Japanese treaty, made by America and Britain, will aggravate the war crisis, and is not a peace treaty but a war treaty is shown in a statement by the executive committee of Anbetsu Sanbetsu (Japanese Labor Federation), issued on July 26. This describes the draft treaty as a flagrant violation of international agreements.

The draft treaty's exclusion of China is referred to in strong terms. "A peace settlement can-

not but be regarded as completely senseless, if it keeps Japan at war with China, with which Japan is so closely associated economically and culturally," it states.

Other points made in the statement follow:

- The draft peace treaty does not provide for Japanese sovereignty to be respected. In fact, Japan will be reduced to a dependent country and she is preparing to abandon her independence by signing, simultaneously (Continued on Page 6)

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750 Pickets on Coast Assail Excessive Bail

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 22.—More than 750 singing, chanting demonstrators surged through downtown streets Saturday, distributing thousands of leaflets demanding lower bail for 12 working class leaders now in Los Angeles County Jail, under Smith Act indictments, under bond totaling \$575,000.

The picketers went to shoppers after marching for more than an hour before the three entrances of the Hall of Justice in which the County Jail is located. Spark-plugged by a trumpeter, men, women and children in the line again demonstrated to watching federal, county and city employees and cops that "we will not be moved."

SAN DIEGO GROUP

Sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, the picket line was endorsed by the Independent Progressive Party, the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council, Labor Youth League, and neighborhood groups of CRC. Representatives of many other labor, national, religious and cultural groups were also on the enthusiastic line.

Pickets came from as far south as San Diego and as far north as Santa Barbara. The San Diego delegation of ten was led by the Rev. O. B. F. Smith, Negro religious and community leader in the border city.

Youngest demonstrator on the line was Joel Humphreys, five weeks old. Quietest of them all, Joel managed to sleep through the chants of "We Will See that the 12 Go Free," and "Grant Lower Bail for the 12 in Jail."

Several passersby "dropped in to" the picket line at the Hall of Justice, and as demonstrators moved into the downtown area with thousands of leaflets, weekend shoppers expressed obvious interests.

Very few of the leaflets were (Continued on Page 6)

Rally Tonight Will Honor Wm. Patterson

—See Pages 2 and 5



PATTERSON

THE 'MILITARY REALITY' HOAX

An Editorial

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS dispatch reports "the Reds are obdurate" in insisting on the original 38th parallel as the demarcation for the neutral zone after a cease fire.

But as for the Pentagon generals in Korea, they are "determined not to yield" says another press report, on the demand for a deep gouge into North Korean territory even further north than the present battle line.

You see. They are "obdurate." We are "determined."

They are villains because they accepted in good faith the statements of Secretary Acheson in June before the MacArthur committee that the 38th parallel would be acceptable to Washington as an end-the-war line.

Gen. Ridgway continues to insist on the neutral zone far into the north of North Korea on the grounds that he has the air and naval power to seize these lands if he wants to!

Naturally this is a mere boast,

not a fact, as MacArthur could inform him.

Furthermore, it is a boast that cannot be settled—and apparently is not intended to be settled—around the negotiations table. That kind of "military reality" argument is not intended to lead to a ceasefire since no self-respecting government could accept it.

The Kaesong situation grows worse.

That is because the American people are not exercising their pressure on Washington with sufficient vigor.

There is no doubt that the majority prays and hopes for a cease fire right now.

But Washington will actually call a halt to the killing only if this country insists on it in a tremendous popular wave of wires, letters, resolutions, delegations, etc., to President Truman, all Congressmen and U.S. Senators.

We renew our plea for our fellow-Americans to act now to prevent another MacArthur-style debacle in Korea.

State Dep't Admits Korea War Planned Before June 25, 1950

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The State Department had a "skeleton resolution" for the UN to pass, justifying the war in Korea, drawn up long before June 25, 1950, the date of the outbreak of the war. This was revealed today when recent proceedings of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee were made public.

The proceeding dealt with the questioning, at a closed session June 5, of John D. Hickerson, Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs, on the department's request for more funds.

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich) complained during the questioning what he described as a lack of preparation by the State Department for the Korean war.

Hickerson insisted the department had made preparations and had actually prepared a "skeleton resolution" long before June 25, 1950. This "skeleton resolution," he said, was used as the basis for (Continued on Page 6)



FERGUSON

THEY EVEN TOOK AWAY THE CRUTCHES STEVE NELSON NEEDS TO WALK

Editor, Daily Worker:

Yesterday (Aug. 20) was the first opportunity I had to call on my husband, Steve Nelson, in the Moyamensing prison in Philadelphia.

I waited on one side of a double wire screen along with a dozen other visitors all lined up for a 15-minute talk. Steve came down after a long wait. After the first greetings, I asked where he was. He told me, with the psychopaths.

I said, you were supposed to be in a hospital. He told me where he was, is called the "Corridor" and not the hospital.

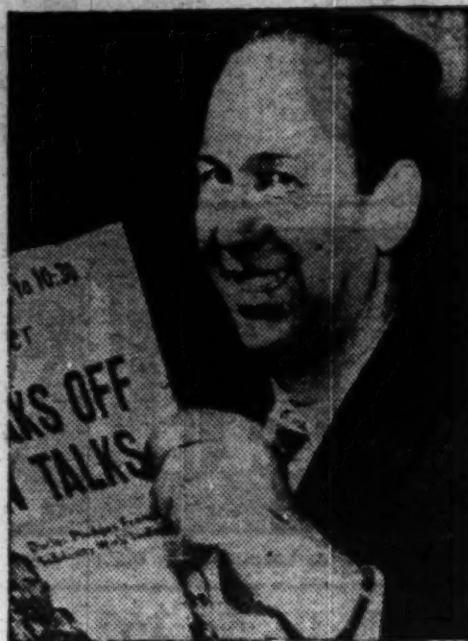
These people are not allowed water, nor extra clothing, because they are such misfits, homosexuals, etc., that they cannot be trusted. His medication was taken away from him, his crutches also. To go to the toilet he had to get there as best he could without crutches.

MRS. NELSON TELLS OF HER VISIT TO PRISON

These sorrowful people do not read newspapers, so while there Steve could not even borrow a newspaper. (He can't order one until in prison a week, and none are allowed to be brought in). He did not even know what had happened as far as others arrested, and eagerly asked for news of the outside world, and particularly about the Pittsburgh trial.

A doctor coming through the "Corridor" looked at his Stader Splint and wanted to know what is that contraption on your leg. Never having seen one, to him it looked like an infernal machine.

Words do not express for me the indignation I feel at this brutal, inhuman treatment and the attempt to break Steve's spirit. The harassment which took place at the time of his arrest without a



STEVE NELSON

warrant, the attempt of the FBI to intimidate me, saying that I

could not use the phone, trying to evade the giving of their names to cover up their own shame, the laughing when Steve asked for a drink of water before leaving the house, watching him drive away with three cars filled with FBI men, making their successful seizure, does not compare with their brutal Gestapo treatment now.

Today I received letters from our children saying how happy they were to come home to see their daddy from an enjoyable summer spent at camp, made possible through the kind cooperation of friends.

At the end was a P. S. We just heard about daddy. That was all, no comment, for them there was nothing more to say. The summer is over.

Steve's message to his many friends is: keep up the good work, together we can defeat these evil forces of facism, and establish a peaceful better world. Salud.

MARGARET NELSON.

Nelson's Bail Cut to \$20,000

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Steve Nelson, crippled former lieutenant colonel of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain, won reduction of bail today from \$100,000 to \$20,000.

A committee formed for defense of the six has denounced not only the original \$100,000 bail but the \$20,000 bail as unreasonable. It announced it will fight for a further reduction in bail.

Penna. Smith Act Victims To Fight for Bail Cut Friday

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22.—A court battle to cut the outrageous \$100,000 bail for Pittsburgh's Smith Act prisoners will be fought before U.S. District Judge Stewart here Friday. Civil Rights Congress Attorney John T. McTernan will seek to defeat the anti-

Judge Stewart, at McTernan's request, has issued a habeas corpus writ, returnable Friday. The writ directs Warden Charles L. Dye of the Allegheny County Prison to produce Andy Onda, Jim Dolsen and Ben Carreathers in court on that date.

Onda and Dolsen are defendants in the State "sedition" trial that is about to go to the jury. Their defense is gravely crippled by prison conditions, which give them little time with their counsel during the week and no time on Saturday and Sunday.

Carreathers, 61, is Pittsburgh's most-loved Negro workers' leader. His ability to prepare his defense against the Smith Act frameup is likewise crippled by jail conditions.

The present writ deals only with Onda, Dolsen and Carreathers. The other three prisoners in the Pittsburgh thought-control case are under other judicial jurisdictions. They are Steve Nelson, who is in a Philadelphia prison with compound leg fractures; William Albertson, who is temporarily confined in Michigan, and Irving Weissman, who is in a New York prison. All are under \$100,000 bail each except Weissman, whose bonds were set at \$35,000.

McTernan is asking minimum bail of \$1,000 each for Onda and Dolsen, who are already under \$10,000 bail each in the State "sedition" case.

And he is asking minimum bail of \$5,000 for Ben Carreathers.

The Civil Rights Congress attorney denounced the illegal behavior of the U. S. Commissioner, who fixed the \$100,000 bail.

Onda, Dolsen and Carreathers, (Continued on Page 6)



CARREATHERS

BILL TO JAIL PROGRESSIVES PASSED IN PENNA. HOUSE

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 22.—Judge Michael A. Musmanno's fascist bill to jail Communists and members of unnamed "other organizations" for 20 years passed the lower House of the Legislature Monday night. The vote was 145 to 8. The fascist bill now goes to the State Senate, where it was introduced recently by State Sen. Elmer Holland, a staff organizer of the CIO United Steelworkers.

Rep. Hiram G. Andrews of Johnstown, the House Democratic leader, voted against the bill. Andrews recently denounced Musmanno as a "heel" and a "poseur." His protests were swept aside by the Musmanno lobby, which has the backing of various CIO and AFL officials and the Catholic hierarchy and employers.

The bill is openly unconstitutional. It is what is called a Bill of Attainder, in that it convicts organizations as criminal by legislative fiat. Such bills are forbidden by the U. S. Constitution. Musmanno, however, is utterly contemptuous of Constitutional restrictions.

Musmanno's bill is not only directed against Communist Party members. The 20-year penalty also applies to members of "any other organization," which allegedly follows Communist policies. It also applies to individuals, who allegedly "aid" or "abet" other individuals, who allegedly carry out Communist policies.

The bill thus works on the principle of "guilt by association" twice removed.

Peace Crusaders Vote Aid To DuBois and Co-Defendants

Declaring that by defending Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and the other co-defendants in the Peace Information Center case, "we defend ourselves," the National Committee of the American Peace Crusade voted to aid the defense "through every medium of activity in bringing about the freedom of the five defendants."

The step was made public by Thomas Richardson and Rev. Willard Uphaus, co-directors of the A. P. C.

The case is expected to begin on Oct. 2, and the A. P. C. National Committee voted to ask all peace groups to undertake defense activities all through September, particularly the last two weeks of the month.

Among the actions suggested by the National Committee of A.P.C. were these:

1) Delegations to visit local legislators, congressmen and senators, and Democratic committeemen to persuade them to urge that the Justice Department drop the indictment and dismiss the case.

2) Literature to be widely distributed both by mail and at all meetings. ("I Take My Stand for Peace" by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, and "Agents of Peace" by Kahn).

3) Letters and postcards to be addressed to President Truman and Attorney General McGrath calling for dropping of the indictments.

NOTABLES TO SPEAK AT PATTERSON BIRTHDAY FETE

William L. Patterson is the soft-spoken, gentle-eyed executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, whose 60th birthday will be celebrated at a rally tonight at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 W. 73 St. Stocky, bespectacled and benign, he looks more like a kindly school teacher than the fiery leader of 25 years of struggle for the rights of the oppressed. Yet a glittering roster of speakers, headed by Paul Robeson, will gather to do honor to him as one of the most fabulous men of our times. Others who will speak are Mrs. Charlotta Bass, former publisher of the California Eagle; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the new Smith Act defendants; James McLeish, president District 4 UE; James Thorpe and Horace Wilson of the Trenton Six and Miss Beulah Richardson, famous Negro poet. A new ode in his honor will be sung.

All this, the modest reserved man at his desk in a small, panelled-off corner of the Civil Rights Congress office takes smilingly, with a wave of his hand, as if to say, "It's not meant for me, really. It's for all of them out there—all those good people, Negro and white, who've been fighting for a truly democratic America these past two dozen years, and will keep on fighting, too—until we win!"

Nevertheless, William L. Patterson's name is woven inextricably into those years of struggle, and his full life story reads like an epic tale told by a Dreiser or a Tolstoy.

Born on the West Coast of a mother who had been a slave, Patterson worked at many jobs to make his way through college and law school. Later, a brilliant attorney, with a lucrative career ahead of him, Patterson threw over his law practice, after a baptism in the nation-wide struggle for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, and turned his life, energies and talents to the single-minded fight for civil rights in the U. S.

The next 25 years of his life are a record of the people's struggle for freedom. In every civil rights campaign, from the Scottsboro victims to the Trenton Six, Willie McGee and the present campaign against Smith Act prosecutions, Patterson has been in the lead, organizing, writing, speaking, and infusing millions of peo-

ple with his own unshakable confidence in victory.

Possibly no man is more hated by the Dixiecrats and the legal lynchers who abound in all levels of government. Yet few are more loved by Negro and white prisoners serving time on frame-up charges, and by the plain people of the world.



ANITA WHITNEY

Anita Whitney Named to Head Aid for '12

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Miss Anita Whitney, who has contributed the better part of her 53 years to progressive struggles, has been appointed chairman of the Civil Rights Congress Prisoners Relief Committee.

The announcement made today said the committee would make funds available to Smith Act victims so that each could have "a drawing account to buy milk, fruits and candies to help fill out their inadequate diet" while incarcerated.

Other items to be made available through funds raised by the committee are medicine, cigarettes, razor blades, toilet articles, etc.

The 12 California Smith Act victims held in Los Angeles county jail reportedly are badly in need of such items.

A committee spokesman said, "All checks or money orders earmarked for this fund should be addressed to Prisoners Relief Committee, c/o Civil Rights Congress, 228 McAllister St., San Francisco."

STUDENTS, TEACHERS HIT PERIL TO ACADEMIC FREEDOM

BOSTON, Aug. 22 (FP).—The spreading danger to academic freedom stems from the current "prolonged period of fear," the Harvard Crimson, student publication at Harvard University, said in its third annual report on campus activities.

Surveying 35 instances of attacks on academic freedom, the newspaper noted the absence of cases involving active Communist Party members.

HARVARD CRIMSON CITES 35 CASES

"Of all the cases reported in this issue," it said, "only one involves an actual card-holding Communist and he was engaged in the insidious work of debating on the University of Maryland campus. The rest of the cases involve assorted radicals, former Communists, people who someone thought were Communists, members of

"subversive" organizations, teachers who opposed administration policies and the like."

Here are some of the setbacks to academic freedom noted by the Crimson:

The New Jersey Supreme Court's upholding of a 1949 law requiring all teachers in state-supported schools to take an oath

disavowing membership in any subversive organization.

Banning of Mark Van Doren's books from Jersey City Junior College for the author's alleged connection with "Communist front" groups.

Attack in the Texas Legislature on Charles E. Ayres, University of Texas professor who is an exponent of Thorsten Veblen's economic theories.

The People Are the Hero In Film on Mussorgsky

By MICHAEL VARY

The tremendous power and vitality of Mussorgsky's music, his persistent battle to express in music the fervent desires of the people for bread, land and peace, have been vigorously translated onto the screen in the new film "Mussorgsky" now at the Stanley.

Gone are the romanticized treatments of musical figures which credited musical genius to the composer's love life. Mussorgsky's inspiration came from the people. His hero, for the first time in opera, was the people; his operatic masterpieces defied the sensibilities of the ruling aristocracy and spoke proudly of the people.

This magnificent film deals with but a short period in Mussorgsky's life, leading to the first performance of his greatest work, "Boris Godunov." The obstacles set by the rulers of Russian culture in the days of the Czar are shown with intense clarity. Only the pressure of the public finally put "Boris" on stage to the wild cheers of the audience.

The finest scenes, and I would have welcomed more of them, are the scenes from his musical works. Here again, in the spirit of Mussorgsky, the film defied standard procedure. The mighty scenes of peasant protest in "Godunov" are staged outdoors, where full justice could be done to the tremendous sweep of Mussorgsky's music and ideas.

In this new film we gain a much wider perspective of the role which many cultural giants played in the revolutionary history of Russia, and, for that matter, the role which cultural workers play in the development of every nation's destiny.

Ted Tinsley Says

Arch Frees Spain

Arch Farch studied Marguerite Higgins' column from Spain very carefully. Edna glanced over his shoulder. "What's Franco's promoter got to say today?" she asked.

"How can you talk that way about Miss Higgins?" asked Arch. "It's easy. It rolls off my tongue."

"She's discussing the loan program for Spain," he said. "She explains why some people think it's a good thing. Maybe she's right."

"Read," ordered Edna, sitting down to do her Friday night fingernail job.

"She writes, 'The American advocates of the program are gambling that the partnership will open up Spain to new ideas and new liberties.'"

"Aha!" cried Edna, "if we pay him, he'll be good! I thought that was appeasement!"

"You don't understand," said Arch.

Edna worked on her index finger. She snipped off a satisfying hunk of cuticle. "It would work something like this," she suggested. "We give Franco a big loan. He takes it. Now he's got a lot of money. He can afford to open up Spain to new liberties. He disbands the fascist bums in uniform. He legalizes the underground parties. He outlaws the police-led unions and lets the workers vote for their own organizations. Then you know what happens?"

"Tell me," urged Arch.

"Well, next Franco feels so good about all this nice American money that he holds general elections. He makes sure that all the

formerly underground parties have the right to put up their own candidates—which they do. They have a coalition, which includes the Communist Party. The coalition wins a sweeping victory. On the basis of the victory, the people divide up the big estates and take over a large measure of control of industry. All sorts of security measures for the workers are put into effect."

"Gee," exclaimed Arch, "isn't it a wonderful idea to give Franco the money?"

"My, yes," continued Edna. "And then do you know what happens?"

"Tell me."

"Then Dean Acheson explains that Spain has been overrun by Soviet agents. Spain is now behind the Iron Curtain which comes in two parts, one for eastern and one for western Europe. He makes all trade and commerce with Spain illegal. He tells France and Italy that all aid will be withdrawn from countries trading with Spain. He closes the new Spanish consulates."

Arch searched through Marguerite Higgins' column for the escape clause.

"You see," Edna continued, "Truman isn't giving Franco money as a guarantee of liberty for the Spanish people."

"Then what for?" asked Arch.

"That money is the prize Franco gets for having taken their liberties away."

"That's a harsh way of putting it," said Arch as he turned to the sports section and looked up the box scores.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Game Called Top of Third . . .

IT WAS A NICE night as the crowd filed pleasantly into old Ebbets Field Tuesday for the game with the St. Louis Cardinals. It was going to be an interesting ballgame. The Giants had won again during the afternoon, 10 in a row, what's the matter with those guys, they crazy or something, here were the old traditional foes from the banks of the Mississippi, 16½ games behind and out of things it's true, but still the Cards in gray uniform with red-birds sitting on branches, and still with that number six Musial

The Cards are taking batting practice and you browse a while near the cage before starting up, up, up to the pressbox. The Dodgers have already batted and are throwing the ball around on foul ground near their dugout on the first base side in preparation for fielding practice when the Cards finish hitting. There's supposed to be no fraternization before games but there's always a little chatter and byplay. Not with all of the other team, just a little unnoticed side of the mouth stuff between a few.

Preacher Roe wanders over to the back of the cage and watches Mike Ryba, a one-time knockaround player, catching batting practice and talking it up. You see a lot of these old catchers around the league. "Hey Mike," Preach calls in, "You look to me like you got more pep now than when we played together 10 years ago."

"Hy, Preach," calls out Ryba without turning—you can't turn around while catching batting practice if you like your fingers. "Sure, feel great. I read where you guys might put Cookie on the active list again for pinch hitting. He goes on, I'll apply for the list myself. Hey, what's the matter with you, back or something?"

"It's my back, around my shoulder," Preach retorts, and then follows a little insulting biological exchange roughly familiar to ex-GIs.

"You pitching against us this series?" asks tall, pleasant Del Rice, the catcher from Ohio, as he steps in to hit. He's wearing glasses, which startles Roe. "You, too," he exclaims. "I hope you don't start hitting like that Jethroe did when he put glasses on . . . yeah," he said slyly, "I guess I'll have to get into this series, bum back and all. We're short-handed."

"Catch him missing us!" snorts Ryba. "Every time we look around he's out there beating us with nothing."

Preach purses his lips smugly. "Ain't missed the Cards in any series since back in 1947."

"Hey Del," booms the voice of Don Newcombe from the Dodger dugout. "Hey, Del." Rice turns around. "You wear those things while you catch?" Rice smiles and nods no.

"He pitching tonight?" asks Nippy Jones as he steps in. "Hey," he yells to the batting practice pitcher, "throw something hard to hit, like Newcombe does."

Ryba grunts. "Oh yeah, just like that."

Stan Musial comes in, feet together, well back in the box, crouched like the curve of a question mark, peering over his right shoulder like a man looking around a corner. A stir sounds throughout the stands. A knee-high curve whips in and Musial golfs it high into the air, an easy fly. "Hey," yells Roe, "when I throw you something like that you don't pop it up, you big baboon!"

The game begins with a bumper midweek crowd of some 30,000 comfortably filling the stands.

Newk retires the side in the first. With one out and Reese up a big clap of thunder brings oohs and right with it comes a big burst of rain. Time is called, people in the front seats rush back into the aisles.

Out comes the ground crew to rapidly unroll two huge rolls of tarpaulin and cover the infield. No sooner is this done than the rain stops and the wet guys come right back again for the harder job of rolling the wet tarp back up. The crowd gives them a big, friendly hand. Play resumes, the Cards score one unearned run, then crash, it starts to rain again. The crew comes out, starts to unwind the tarps again, then the rain slows and from the stands comes the inarticulate shout which would translate into "Wait a minute, guys, maybe you won't have to unroll it this time."

As someone gives a sort of imperious straw boss signal to some of the workers, boos sound from the crowd. It's like when a park cop goes after a kid who goes on the field for a foul. Even though the kid shouldn't go onto the field, and the crowd knows it, they just naturally boo when the copper lays his hands on the kid. The workers finish hauling the covers into place for the second time as the water really pours down. They are soaked and panting.

A long wait now as a lake forms on the covers. From the back of the pressbox you look down on the crowd in the upper stands. There's chatting, whistling, waiting, stretching, kidding, overall a sort of good humored bubbling. There are men and women, boys and girls, white and Negro, from teen-age all the way up, a typical enough hunk of Brooklyn, no doubt. You can't help thinking that these people don't want to throw any atom bombs or any other kind of bombs on any other people and other people's children. Live and let live. You almost feel like asking each one, to prove it.

Once again the rain stops, 40 minutes later. Now the wet groundkeepers really have a job tugging the soaked canvas off. They finally do it, get another hand, and the crazy game resumes once more. Top of the third the wet booms down again, this time so hard and fast that in seconds the grassless infield looks like a lake.

Nobody much has left up till now. The rainchecks are good only if the game is called off. If you leave and they resume play at midnight or sometime you're just out of luck and out of a buck twenty-five. O'Malley and company hate to lose a gate of 30,000 paid. But now a lot of people figure, correctly, that this has to be it and they might as well get moving to the exits. Including me. Down below as I come off the pressroom elevator there is a terrific jam of people converging on one tiny exit into the outer lobby, with room for only two at a time to squeeze through. The big rolled tin gates remain closed. An inevitable jamup occurs.

"Take it easy," shouts someone at the sole open exit.

"Why don't you open the big gates?" someone shouts.

"Because," he answers coldly, "the game has not yet been officially called off."

"Hey muttonhead," bellows an indignant voice, "what would you do if there was a fire, wait till the game was officially called off before you opened the gates?"

HOWARD FAST ON THE 'OLIVER TWIST' FILM

(Following is a copy of letter on 'Oliver Twist' sent by Howard Fast to T. O. Thackrey, editor of The Compass.)

Dear Ted:

I thought it very important after reading Seymour Peck's review of Oliver Twist to write to you and say something concerning my own feelings after seeing the film. I went to see it because I felt that there was a wide gap between Mr. Peck's interpretation and that of certain other critics. I sat through two hours of a rather tedious production which was as vile a piece of anti-Semitism as I have ever seen on the screen.

Many years ago when I worked for the Office of War Information it was a part of my duties to look at some of Adolf Hitler's moving picture propaganda. I do not remember anything produced in Germany which outdid Oliver Twist in its straightforward and uninhibited caricature of the Jew. How Seymour Peck can ignore the fact that here in Oliver Twist we have for the first time on the American screen a completely sickening and thoroughly outrageous slander of the Jewish people, I do not know. I would like to be charitable toward him and think that possibly some strongly subjective relationship to the story, on his own part, impelled him to review it as he did.

I cannot agree with him, however, that when one sees Oliver Twist, one sees a film masterpiece. Quite aside from the fact that no picture which includes so vile and insupportable an attack upon the Jews can possibly be considered a masterpiece—quite aside from that, I found the picture tedious, disconnected, and rather absurd.

It certainly was not a social commentary upon the times it dealt with. There was in the pic-

ture neither pity nor understanding for the other children who were in the same case as Oliver Twist.

There was only a romantic, fairy-tale approach to the fortunes of this little boy who came from the ruling class into the oppressed class by some twist of fate, and who by a number of wholly unbelievable twists of a mediocre director's fancy returned to the ruling class into the lap of luxury.

What suspense the picture contained was manufactured out of what I consider one of the vilest aspects of present day movie making—the torture of a child upon the screen. Not a torture which grows out of social conditions and motivations, but a torturing process which quite obviously originates in the script writer's head and caters to the worst tendencies of brutalization in our culture today and in the culture of Great Britain as well.

One who was not prepared with knowledge of the Dickens story could hardly follow the disconnected meanderings of the film. The plot was ragged, made little sense, and carried very little conviction to the audience. The staging was overdone, arty, and hardly admirable. Without all of the hullabaloo that has been connected with this film, and without the name of Dickens and the tradition of the story to support it, it would much more readily have been seen for what it was—a tawdry and phony bit of picture making no better than the average Hollywood celluloid.

However, the picture should not and must not be attacked simply because it is not a particularly good film. It should and must be attacked because of the vicious anti-Semitism which runs through

it like a vengeful thread.

What nonsense is this that the director was simply following the Cruikshank illustrations? And what a poverty-stricken excuse for creating the monster Fagin as he exists in this film.

No one could possibly emerge after seeing the picture without knowing that Fagin is a Jew. In full detail he carries out the Julius Streicher concept of the Jew as filthy, evil and immoral. His accent and his gestures relate him not to any Jew I have ever known, but to the worst caricatures of anti-Semitism. He is the villain of all villains. It is he who traduces little children and turns them into thieves. It is he who entices Bill Sykes into the foul murder Sykes commits.

It is also Fagin who engineers the worst abuses practiced against the lovely child, Oliver Twist. I think I talk for many people in New York City when I say that I watched the unfolding of this film with horror and loathing.

I read in the Compass of the anti-Semitic leaflets dropped over Detroit. But such leaflets dropped over a hundred American cities could not match the harm which will come through the showing of this obscene and flagrant motion picture. No one on his right mind can but believe that the making of this picture was a deliberate and thoughtful anti-Semitic act on the part of the producers.

Five years ago this film could not have been shown in America. It is shown today as part and parcel of the drive toward fascism. Let us make no mistake about that. And unless it is fought with every device available to decent people, we will suffer from it the consequences that the Germans suffered for making and showing similar films.—HOWARD FAST.

Vote Ford Strike If Jobs Are Sent Out of Detroit

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Aug. 22.—The executive board of Ford Local 600 of the CIO United Auto Workers yesterday voted unanimously for strike action by its 54,000 members if necessary to stop the company from taking jobs out of the Rouge plant to Cleveland, Buffalo and Cincinnati, and refusing to consider what happens to workers left here jobless.



RICE

Ford union officials said today they would immediately take the issue to UAW president Walter Reuther and demand his authorization. Acting president Pat Rice of Local 600 said that in an emergency such as this the local officers could go to the international officers for immediate action.

Last week union officials in the Rouge motor building were called into the plant during the night by workers and shown tags on machines going to Cleveland. The union officials forced a meeting with John S. Bugas, company vice-president.

A year ago there were some 67,000 workers at Rouge. Now there are 54,000, because jobs were moved out to other parts of the country where wage rates are lower.

Bugas' reply to the union was that the company refused to do anything about the situation.

TONITE! 60th Birthday RALLY

FOR
William L. Patterson

Natl. Exec. Sec'y,
Civil Rights Congress

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PROSECUTIONS!

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Wm. L. Patterson

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ENJOY THIS WEEKEND (from Friday to Sunday) at a Progressive Camp at the special rate of \$3 (which includes everything but cafeteria style meals). Camp Midvale (Nature Friends), Midvale, N. J., invites you to spend this weekend in the beautiful Ramapo Mountains. Only 35 miles from New York—swimming, hiking, playing tennis, volleyball, folk dancing, and being entertained. For further information call OR 4-4476 (between 9 and 5) or Pompton Lakes 7-2160 (between 9 and 5) on weekends.

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DEADLINES

Daily Worker: Previous day at noon.
For Monday's issue—Friday at 1 p.m.
Weekend Worker: Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

BRITISH SCIENTISTS REPORT ON USSR TOUR

Never Saw So Many Doctors, Says Medical Man

By PHYLLIS ROSNER

LONDON, Aug. 22 (ALN).—Three British scientists and an economist reported enthusiastically to a crowded press conference here on their three-week goodwill mission to the Soviet Union.

The four were Dr. Horace Joules, medical director of Central Middlesex Hospital; Dr. I. C. Gilliland, medical registrar of the Post-Graduate Medical School, Hammersmith, London; Dr. S. M. Manton, a zoologist at King's College, University of London; and Christopher Freeman, lecturer in economics at Glasgow University.

Dr. Manton, who told reporters she belonged to no political party, was asked what had been her main impression of the Soviet Union. "Most outstanding," she said, "was the tremendous welcome, the spontaneous friendship we received everywhere, not only from people in responsible posts, but from housewives, scientists, teachers and the ordinary people. And secondly, I would say the intense desire for peace that was expressed by everyone we met."

Dr. Joules said he was convinced by the amount of long-range construction he saw that the Russians were planning for peace. He cited the new Moscow University, which cost over \$300 million to build. "If they expect it may get blown up next year, I do not understand

why they should build that amazing university," he said.

He, too, was impressed by the extreme friendliness of everybody the 19-member delegation had met in their 7,000 miles of travel to Moscow, Stalingrad and Tashkent. "We were spontaneously welcomed everywhere," he said, "not just a welcome that was 'laid on' but whenever we turned a corner and people realized who we were."

Joules said he and Gilliland every morning would stroll about absolutely unaccompanied. The only time they were stopped was when they put their heads through a window of a police van in which a drunk was seated. "They are very kind to drunken people," Joules said. "They look after them, give them treatment if they need it and send them home the next morning."

He said all the members of the delegation had spoken—with uncensored scripts—on Moscow Radio, for which they were paid trade union rates. "Our press conferences were reported without a word out of place, nor was any wrong emphasis put," he said. "They were reported with a truthfulness... which made me envy the people of the Soviet Union."

Many of the reporters' questions dealt with health and scientific matters. "I have never seen so many doctors," Joules said. "In

fact, it seemed to us that the doctors were waiting for the patients rather than patients waiting for doctors and they have as many nurses and aides as they need."

Gilliland said great stress is placed on preventive medicine. Tens of millions of X-rays are taken each year, he said, and miners are X-rayed each month. Joules, who is a chest specialist, said American and British finds that heavy smokers seem to be more prone to cancer of the lung had received wide publicity in the Soviet Union, particularly in the schools. As a result, he said, consumption of tobacco had fallen 10 percent in a year.

Dr. Manton described a visit she made to the Taskent Zoological research station where 70 fulltime research workers were employed. "Their plan of work," she said, "is not one-sided, they study pure and applied zoology."

All the delegates commented on the excellent care children receive. Hardly any children were to be seen in the cities, they said, most of them being at camp for the summer.

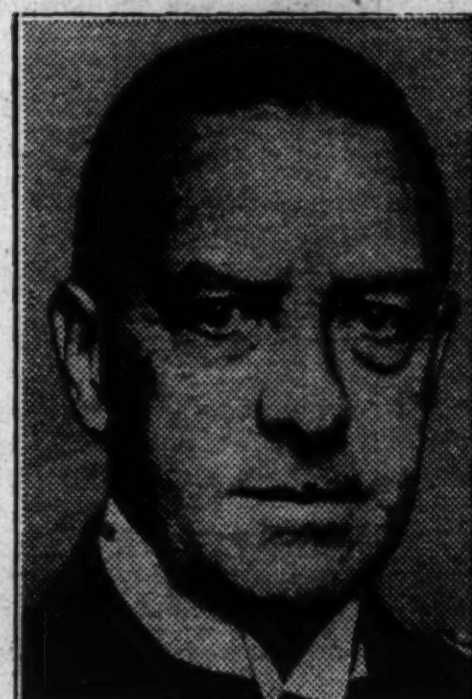
Freeman, who visited the Soviet Union in 1938, said he was most impressed by the rise in living standards as compared with the prewar period. He added his conviction that an increase in Anglo-Soviet trade would benefit both countries.

WAR CRIMINAL HONORED BY W. GERMAN SOLDIERS' GROUP

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (Telepress).—The Lippstadt branch of the recently-formed Federation of German Soldiers elected Nazi war-criminal Adm. Erich Raeder as an honorary member. Raeder is serving a life term at the Spandau Prison in Berlin in accordance with the verdict of the International Nuremberg Court.

Another typical example of the similarity of the conditions in today's Western Germany with those which paved the way to Hitler before 1933 was a speech of Karl Simon, the new Fuehrer of the Stahlhelm, a military organization brought back to life in Western Germany some time ago.

The "educational role" of this organization, which began preparing for Hitler's rise to power in the 'twenties, was to offer "the soldiers of tomorrow spiritual support," Simon said at a recent Krefeld meeting. He was greeted at



RAEDER

the meeting by frenzied shouting of "Front Heil," and the singing of the Nazi anthem fittingly concluded this Nazi assembly.

SOME SAN DIEGO RENTS UP 400% SINCE DECONTROL

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 22 (FP).—A battle by the Realty Board, the Apartment Owners Association and the Chamber of Commerce against restoration of rent controls here is being hastily organized. It is being done under the guise of protests against the Defense Production Agency's designation of San Diego as one of the nation's few critical defense housing areas and the Labor Department's labeling this region as a critical labor supply area.

In some cases the rents have soared 400 percent, the Interna-

tional Association of Machinists (FP).—A battle by the Realty (AFL) has informed Washington officials.

The Realty Board and the Apartment Owners Association blandly claim rents have gone up only about 10 percent. They are bombarding Washington with denials that a housing shortage exists, although employers declare publicly, through daily advertisements in the local press, of thousands of workers with mechanical skills who must be imported into a city where housing already is overcrowded.

Aussie Labor Opens 'No Fascism' Drive

SYDNEY, Aug. 22.—The Australian Labor Party, the Australian Communist Party and other organizations opposing Menzies' Sept. 22 grab for dictatorial powers are rushing plans for an immense NO campaign. The referendum is on a bill that would outlaw the Communist Party.

Dr. H. V. Evatt, leader of the Opposition, opened the ALP's campaign in Brisbane City Hall last Thursday. A. C. P. general secretary L. L. Sharkey opened the Party's campaign Sunday.

The ALP was setting up a Central NO Committee to control its campaign. NO committees were also being established in all electorates and industries.

Thousands of NSW Communists and their supporters are distributing the Party manifesto advocating a NO vote in the referendum.



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NOTABLES FORM FREE-PRESS BODY; WILL AID DAILY WORKER

Charging that the Daily Worker's right to publish is being threatened, a group of 22 prominent Americans yesterday announced the formation of a Committee for Freedom of the Press and urged the widespread organization of local groups dedicated to the working-class paper's continued existence.

A statement released to the press by the group of writers, artists, labor leaders and scientists cited the imprisonment of Daily Worker editor John Gates and the Smith Act arrests of two editors of the West Coast Peoples World, and asked for "the same wide indignation aroused last fall by the Argentine government's suppression of La Prensa."



John Howard
LAWSON

Lloyd
BROWN

Dr. Gene
WELTFISH

Charlotta
BASS

Chairman of the group is John Howard Lawson, former screen writer and author of the recently published "Hidden Heritage." Secretary is Lloyd Brown, author of the new novel "Iron City" and an editor of the magazine

22 Who Formed Committee

(Organizations listed are for identification only.)

John Howard Lawson, film writer and historian—Chairman.

Lloyd L. Brown, novelist and magazine editor—Secretary.

Charlotta Bass, former publisher California Eagle, leading Negro newspaper on the west coast.

Dr. Gene Weltfish, anthropologist and author.

Scott Nearing, economist and author.

Frank Wedl, president AFL Painters Local 848.

Bertha C. Reynolds, leading social worker and author.

Fred Wright, labor press cartoonist.

Hugo Gellert, artist.

Adele White Vincent, Furriers Joint Council (Ind.).

Anton Refregier, artist.

Beatrice Kahn, District 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers (Ind.).

Richard O. Boyer, writer.

Ray Lev, concert pianist.

David Alman, novelist.

Murray Heisler, Furriers Joint Board (Ind.).

Ben Field, novelist.

Philip Evergood, artist.

Theodore Ward, playwright.

Fanny Golos, International Ladies Garment Workers (AFL).

Sidney Finkelstein, art critic and author.

Anthony Toney, mural painter.

"Masses and Mainstream." Members include Scott Nearing, prominent economist; Dr. Gene Weltfish, anthropologist; Charlotta Bass, until recently publisher of the West Coast's leading Negro newspaper, the California Eagle; Ray Lev, famed concert pianist, and others.

The statement made clear that while some members of the newly formed group may differ with opinions expressed in the Daily Worker, they are determined "to fight" (Continued on Page 3)

Japanese Labor Federation Assails U.S. Draft Treaty

PEKING, Aug. 22 (HSINHUA.)—A clear recognition that the draft Japanese treaty, made by America and Britain, will aggravate the war crisis, and is not a peace treaty but a war treaty is shown in a statement by the executive committee of Anbetsu Sanbetsu (Japanese Labor Federation), issued on July 26. This describes the draft treaty as a flagrant violation of international agreements.

The draft treaty's exclusion of China is referred to in strong terms. "A peace settlement can-

not but be regarded as completely senseless, if it keeps Japan at war with China, with which Japan is so closely associated economically and culturally," it states.

Other points made in the statement follow:

- The draft peace treaty does not provide for Japanese sovereignty to be respected. In fact, Japan will be reduced to a dependent country and she is preparing to abandon her independence by signing, simultaneously (Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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New York, Thursday, August 23, 1951
26 ★★

750 Pickets on Coast Assail Excessive Bail

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 22.—More than 750 singing, chanting demonstrators surged through downtown streets Saturday, distributing thousands of leaflets demanding lower bail for 12 working class leaders now in Los Angeles County Jail, under Smith Act indictments, under bond totaling \$575,000.

The picketers went to shoppers after marching for more than an hour before the three entrances of the Hall of Justice in which the County Jail is located. Spark-plugged by a trumpeter, men, women and children in the line again demonstrated to watching federal, county and city employees and cops that "we will not be moved."

SAN DIEGO GROUP

Sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, the picket line was endorsed by the Independent Progressive Party, the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council, Labor Youth League, and neighborhood groups of CRC. Representatives of many other labor, national, religious and cultural groups were also on the enthusiastic line.

Pickets came from as far south as San Diego and as far north as Santa Barbara. The San Diego delegation of ten was led by the Rev. O. B. F. Smith, Negro religious and community leader in the border city.

Youngest demonstrator on the line was Joel Humphreys, five weeks old. Quietest of them all, Joel managed to sleep through the chants of "We Will See that the 12 Go Free," and "Grant Lower Bail for the 12 in Jail."

Several passersby "dropped in to" the picket line at the Hall of Justice, and as demonstrators moved into the downtown area with thousands of leaflets, weekend shoppers expressed obvious interests.

Very few of the leaflets were (Continued on Page 6)

Rally Tonight Will Honor Wm. Patterson

—See Pages 2 and 5



PATTERSON

THE 'MILITARY REALITY' HOAX

An Editorial

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS dispatch reports "the Reds are obdurate" in insisting on the original 38th parallel as the demarcation for the neutral zone after a cease fire.

But as for the Pentagon generals in Korea, they are "determined not to yield" says another press report, on the demand for a deep gouge into North Korean territory even further north than the present battle line.

You see. They are "obdurate." We are "determined."

They are villains because they accepted in good faith the statements of Secretary Acheson in June before the MacArthur committee that the 38th parallel would be acceptable to Washington as an end-the-war line.

Gen. Ridgway continues to insist on the neutral zone far into the north of North Korea on the grounds that he has the air and naval power to seize these lands if he wants to!

Naturally this is a mere boast,

not a fact, as MacArthur could inform him.

Furthermore, it is a boast that cannot be settled—and apparently is not intended to be settled—around the negotiations table. That kind of "military reality" argument is not intended to lead to a ceasefire since no self-respecting government could accept it.

The Kaesong situation grows worse.

That is because the American people are not exercising their pressure on Washington with sufficient vigor.

There is no doubt that the majority prays and hopes for a cease fire right now.

But Washington will actually call a halt to the killing only if this country insists on it in a tremendous popular wave of wires, letters, resolutions, delegations, etc., to President Truman, all Congressmen and U.S. Senators.

We renew our plea for our fellow-Americans to act now to prevent another MacArthur-style debacle in Korea.

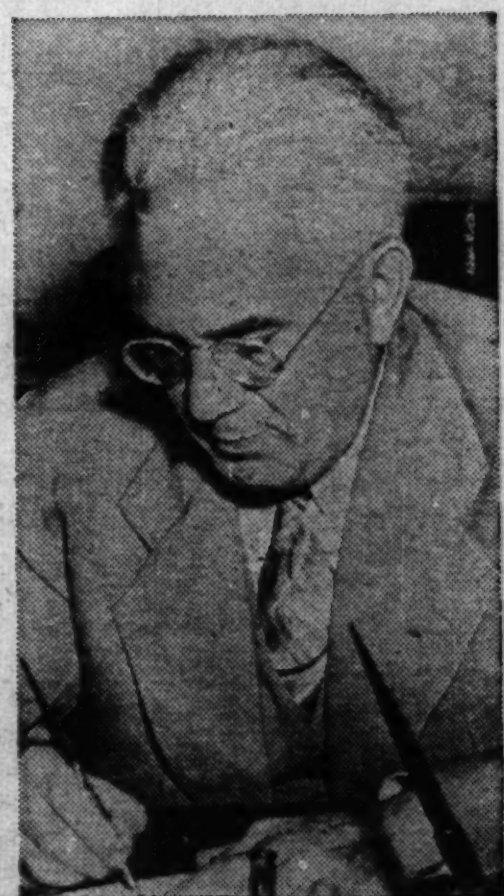
State Dep't Admits Korea War Planned Before June 25, 1950

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The State Department had a "skeleton resolution" for the UN to pass, justifying the war in Korea, drawn up long before June 25, 1950, the date of the outbreak of the war. This was revealed today when recent proceedings of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee were made public.

The proceeding dealt with the questioning, at a closed session June 5, of John D. Hickerson, Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs, on the department's request for more funds.

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich) complained during the questioning what he described as a lack of preparation by the State Department for the Korean war.

Hickerson insisted the department had made preparations and had actually prepared a "skeleton resolution" long before June 25, 1950. This "skeleton resolution," he said, was used as the basis for (Continued on Page 6)



FERGUSON

THEY EVEN TOOK AWAY THE CRUTCHES STEVE NELSON NEEDS TO WALK

Editor, Daily Worker:

Yesterday (Aug. 20) was the first opportunity I had to call on my husband, Steve Nelson, in the Moyamensing prison in Philadelphia.

I waited on one side of a double wire screen along with a dozen other visitors all lined up for a 15-minute talk. Steve came down after a long wait. After the first greetings, I asked where he was. He told me, with the psychopaths.

I said, you were supposed to be in a hospital. He told me where he was, is called the "Corridor" and not the hospital.

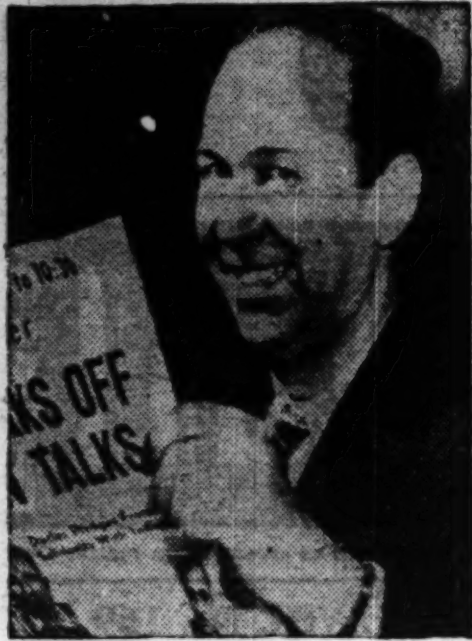
These people are not allowed water, nor extra clothing, because they are such misfits, homosexuals, etc., that they cannot be trusted. His medication was taken away from him, his crutches also. To go to the toilet he had to get there as best he could without crutches.

MRS. NELSON TELLS OF HER VISIT TO PRISON

These sorrowful people do not read newspapers, so while there Steve could not even borrow a newspaper. (He can't order one until in prison a week, and none are allowed to be brought in). He did not even know what had happened as far as others arrested, and eagerly asked for news of the outside world, and particularly about the Pittsburgh trial.

A doctor coming through the "Corridor" looked at his Stader Splint and wanted to know what is that contraption on your leg. Never having seen one, to him it looked like an infernal machine.

Words do not express for me the indignation I feel at this brutal, inhuman treatment and the attempt to break Steve's spirit. The harassment which took place at the time of his arrest without a



STEVE NELSON

warrant, the attempt of the FBI to intimidate me, saying that I

could not use the phone, trying to evade the giving of their names to cover up their own shame, the laughing when Steve asked for a drink of water before leaving the house, watching him drive away with three cars filled with FBI men, making their successful seizure, does not compare with their brutal Gestapo treatment now.

Today I received letters from our children saying how happy they were to come home to see their daddy from an enjoyable summer spent at camp, made possible through the kind cooperation of friends.

At the end was a P. S. We just heard about daddy. That was all, no comment, for them there was nothing more to say. The summer is over.

Steve's message to his many friends is: keep up the good work, together we can defeat these evil forces of facism, and establish a peaceful better world. Salud.

MARGARET NELSON.

Nelson's Bail Cut to \$20,000

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Steve Nelson, crippled former lieutenant colonel of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain, won reduction of bail today from \$100,000 to \$20,000.

A committee formed for defense of the six has denounced not only the original \$100,000 bail but the \$20,000 bail as unreasonable. It announced it will fight for a further reduction in bail.

Penna. Smith Act Victims To Fight for Bail Cut Friday

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22.—A court battle to cut the outrageous \$100,000 bail for Pittsburgh's Smith Act prisoners will be fought before U.S. District Judge Stewart here Friday. Civil Rights Congress Attorney John T. McTernan will seek to defeat the anti-Bill of Rights moves of U. S. Attorney Edward C. Boyle, who is directing the witchhunt in the steel city.

Judge Stewart, at McTernan's request, has issued a habeas corpus writ, returnable Friday. The writ directs Warden Charles L. Dye of the Allegheny County Prison to produce Andy Onda, Jim Dolsen and Ben Carreathers in court on that date.

Onda and Dolsen are defendants in the State "sedition" trial that is about to go to the jury. Their defense is gravely crippled by prison conditions, which give them little time with their counsel during the week and no time on Saturday and Sunday.

Carreathers, 61, is Pittsburgh's most-loved Negro workers' leader. His ability to prepare his defense against the Smith Act frameup is likewise crippled by jail conditions.

The present writ deals only with Onda, Dolsen and Carreathers. The other three prisoners in the Pittsburgh thought-control case are under other judicial jurisdictions. They are Steve Nelson, who is in a Philadelphia prison with compound leg fractures; William Albertson, who is temporarily confined in Michigan; and Irving Weissman, who is in a New York prison. All are under \$100,000 bail each except Weissman, whose bonds were set at \$35,000.

McTernan is asking minimum bail of \$1,000 each for Onda and Dolsen, who are already under \$10,000 bail each in the State "sedition" case.

And he is asking minimum bail of \$5,000 for Ben Carreathers.

The Civil Rights Congress attorney denounced the illegal behavior of the U. S. Commissioner, who fixed the \$100,000 bail.

Onda, Dolsen and Carreathers, (Continued on Page 6)



CARREATHERS

BILL TO JAIL PROGRESSIVES PASSED IN PENNA. HOUSE

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 22.—Judge Michael A. Musmanno's fascist bill to jail Communists and members of unnamed "other organizations" for 20 years passed the lower House of the Legislature Monday night. The vote was 145 to 8. The fascist bill now goes to the State Senate, where it was introduced recently by State Sen. Elmer Holland, a staff organizer of the CIO United Steelworkers.

Rep. Hiram C. Andrews of Johnstown, the House Democratic leader, voted against the bill. Andrews recently denounced Musmanno as a "heel" and a "poseur." His protests were swept aside by the Musmanno lobby, which has the backing of various CIO and AFL officials and the Catholic hierarchy and employers.

The bill is openly unconstitutional. It is what is called a Bill of Attainder, in that it convicts organizations as criminal by legislative fiat. Such bills are forbidden by the U. S. Constitution. Musmanno, however, is utterly contemptuous of Constitutional restrictions.

Musmanno's bill is not only directed against Communist Party members. The 20-year penalty also applies to members of "any other organization," which allegedly follows Communist policies. It also applies to individuals, who allegedly "aid" or "abet" other individuals, who allegedly carry out Communist policies.

The bill thus works on the principle of "guilt by association" twice removed.

Peace Crusaders Vote Aid To DuBois and Co-Defendants

Declaring that by defending Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and the other co-defendants in the Peace Information Center case, "we defend ourselves," the National Committee of the American Peace Crusade voted to aid the defense "through every medium of activity in bringing about the freedom of the five defendants."

The step was made public by Thomas Richardson and Rev. Willard Uphams, co-directors of the A. P. C.

The case is expected to begin on Oct. 2, and the A. P. C. National Committee voted to ask all peace groups to undertake defense activities all through September, particularly the last two weeks of the month.

Among the actions suggested by the National Committee of A.P.C. were these:

1) Delegations to visit local legislators, congressmen and senators, and Democratic committeemen to persuade them to urge that the Justice Department drop the indictment and dismiss the case.

2) Literature to be widely distributed both by mail and at all meetings. ("I Take My Stand for Peace" by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, and "Agents of Peace" by Kahn).

3) Letters and postcards to be addressed to President Truman and Attorney General McGrath, calling for dropping of the indictments.

NOTABLES TO SPEAK AT PATTERSON BIRTHDAY FETE

William L. Patterson is the soft-spoken, gentle-eyed executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, whose 60th birthday will be celebrated at a rally tonight at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 W. 73 St. Stocky, bespectacled and benign, he looks more like a kindly school teacher than the fiery leader of 25 years of struggle for the rights of the oppressed. Yet a glittering roster of speakers, headed by Paul Robeson, will gather to do honor to him as one of the most fabulous men of our times. Others who will speak are Mrs. Charlotta Bass, former publisher of the California Eagle; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the new Smith Act defendants; James McLeish, president District 4 UE; James Thorpe and Horace Wilson of the Trenton Six and Miss Beulah Richardson, famous Negro poet. A new ode in his honor will be sung.

All this, the modest reserved man at his desk in a small, paneled-off corner of the Civil Rights Congress office takes smilingly, with a wave of his hand, as if to say, "It's not meant for me, really. It's for all of them out there—all those good people, Negro and white, who've been fighting for a truly democratic America these past two dozen years, and will keep on fighting, too—until we win!"

Nevertheless, William L. Patterson's name is woven inextricably into those years of struggle, and his full life story reads like an epic tale told by a Dreiser or a Tolstoy.

Born on the West Coast of a mother who had been a slave, Patterson worked at many jobs to make his way through college and law school. Later, a brilliant attorney, with a lucrative career ahead of him, Patterson threw over his law practice, after a baptism in the nation-wide struggle for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, and turned his life, energies and talents to the single-minded fight for civil rights in the U. S.

The next 25 years of his life are a record of the people's struggle for freedom. In every civil rights campaign, from the Scottsboro victims to the Trenton Six, Willie McCee and the present campaign against Smith Act prosecutions, Patterson has been in the lead, organizing, writing, speaking, and infusing millions of peo-

ple with his own unshakable confidence in victory.

Possibly no man is more hated by the Dixiecrats and the legal lynchers who abound in all levels of government. Yet few are more loved by Negro and white prisoners serving time on frame-up charges, and by the plain people of the world.



ANITA WHITNEY

Anita Whitney Named to Head Aid for '12'

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Miss Anita Whitney, who has contributed the better part of her 53 years to progressive struggles, has been appointed chairman of the Civil Rights Congress' Prisoners Relief Committee.

The announcement made today said the committee would make funds available to Smith Act victims so that each could have "a drawing account to buy milk, fruits and candies to help fill out their inadequate diet" while incarcerated.

Other items to be made available through funds raised by the committee are medicine, cigarettes, razor blades, toilet articles, etc.

The 12 California Smith Act victims held in Los Angeles county jail reportedly are badly in need of such items.

A committee spokesman said, "All checks or money orders earmarked for this fund should be addressed to Prisoners Relief Committee, c/o Civil Rights Congress, 228 McAllister St., San Francisco."

STUDENTS, TEACHERS HIT PERIL TO ACADEMIC FREEDOM

BOSTON, Aug. 22 (FP).—The spreading danger to academic freedom stems from the current "prolonged period of fear," the Harvard Crimson, student publication at Harvard University, said in its third annual report on campus activities.

Surveying 35 instances of attacks on academic freedom, the newspaper noted the absence of cases involving active Communist Party members.

HARVARD CRIMSON CITES 35 CASES

"Of all the cases reported in this issue," it said, "only one involves an actual card-holding Communist and he was engaged in the insidious work of debating on the University of Maryland campus. The rest of the cases involve assorted radicals, former Communists, people who someone thought were Communists, members of

"subversive" organizations, teachers who opposed administration policies and the like."

Here are some of the setbacks to academic freedom noted by the Crimson:

The New Jersey Supreme Court's upholding of a 1949 law requiring all teachers in state-supported schools to take an oath

disavowing membership in any subversive organization.

Banning of Mark Van Doren's books from Jersey City Junior College for the author's alleged connection with "Communist front" groups.

Attack in the Texas Legislature on Charles E. Ayres, University of Texas professor who is an exponent of Thorsten Veblen's economic theories.

NOTABLES FORM GROUP FOR FREE PRESS, AID WORKER

(Continued from Page 1)

for the right of the paper to advocate its position, and for the right of all Americans to hear it and judge for themselves."

The committee noted that in some localities readers of the paper and friends of the traditions of press freedom had already begun to take the initiative for the right of the paper to publish, forming local groups to help promote, finance and defend the paper to guarantee its continued appearance. "We suggest," the statement said, "that all who value free press and thought take similar action."

"We, the undersigned, have constituted ourselves a Committee for Freedom of the Press for the purpose of fighting against government efforts to hamper publication of such workingclass newspapers as the Daily Worker and its weekend edition, The Worker, and to assist in seeing to it that they continue to publish."

"For the first time in our nation's history, men and women have been thrown into jail simply for writing or causing to be written articles in newspapers. This is one of the charges against the 12 Californians arrested in July for violation of the Smith Act."

"They were accused of a 'conspiracy' to 'write or cause to be written' articles in the New York Daily Worker and Peoples World, a west coast progressive labor paper. No specific article or articles are mentioned; simply that those arrested wrote or caused articles to be written."

"For more than a quarter of a century, the Daily Worker has been published as a progressive workingman's paper, devoting itself to the cause of labor, the elimination of discrimination in all phases of American life, the defense of civil liberties, the promotion of peace among the nations."

"Today it is being harassed by the government under the provisions of the Smith Act, and faces other types of persecution threatening its right to publish."

"Its editor, John Gates, has been imprisoned for a five-year term. Efforts have been made to intimidate its readers through various kinds of 'loyalty' investigations, public and private. Reactionaries have sought to drive it off the newsstands and some fascist-minded Congressmen and others have called for its outright suppression."

"Two of the 12 Californians arrested were editors of the Peoples World. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath has hinted broadly in a magazine article that he plans to use this method of arrest of staff members to hamper publication of the Daily Worker."

"This harassment of newspapers demonstrates how far the government has gone in recent months toward destruction of the First Amendment of the Constitution guaranteeing freedom of speech and press. In fact, never before in our history has our right to speak and think as we please been so seriously threatened."

"Victims of this suppression are not only those thrown into jail by the government. Their imprisonment serves to frighten and intimidate into silence anyone with progressive and even mildly liberal views; to drive to cover those who otherwise would fight for decent living standards for labor, expanded social security, public housing, a tax program based on ability to pay, an end to jimcrow in every form, and especially for a program of peace in opposition to the present war policies of the administration."

"Harassment of the Daily Worker aims to deny to all Americans the right to hear the viewpoint of those who publish it. We consider this a sharp departure from our American tradition of a free press. We are determined to fight for the right of the paper to advocate its position, and for the right of all Americans to hear and judge it for themselves."

"We are gratified to see that several outstanding newspapers, conservative and liberal, as well as some major trade unions and many prominent citizens have associated themselves with the opinions of Supreme Court Justices Black and Douglas opposing the oppressive Smith Act. But it is regrettable that the same wide indignation aroused by the suppression of La Prensa by the Peron dictatorship in Argentina has not yet been registered against the arrests of newspaper editors here and on the west coast, as well as against the Attorney General's threat of further arrests as a method of suppressing the Daily Worker."

"Though several of us may differ with opinions expressed in the Daily Worker, we believe it must be defended against all oppressive measures. We believe, too, it must receive the support of all true progressives to guarantee its material existence and circulation in the face of the heavy reactionary pressures against it."

"We understand in some localities readers of those papers and other progressives have taken the initiative in building local committees to fight for their right to publish, and to help promote and finance them in order to guarantee they will continue to appear. We suggest that all who value free press and thought take similar action."

Still Lots of Hitlers, Says Jesse Owens in Berlin

BERLIN, Aug. 22—Jesse Owens walked slowly around the shell-pocked Olympic Stadium here with a faraway look in his eyes. It was his first time back here since the summer of 1936, when he had kicked up enough dust in winning four Olympic events to choke the late Adolph Hitler. His victories hadn't squared with Nazi racism, which had termed the visiting Negro stars "the black auxiliary."

"There's the broad jump pit," said Owens. It was there 15 years before that the 22-year old

junior from Ohio State had beaten Germany's broadjump champ, Luz Long, with a record leap that still stands in the books, 25 feet, 5-16th inches. Owens also won the 100 and 200 meter dashes and anchored the winning 400 meter relay.

"Funny things," remarked Owens, "I met Long's son, now nine, in Hamburg. Long was killed in the war, and his widow brought the boy to see me."

He pointed to a huge, concrete box.

"That's where Hitler sat," he

Saypol Tactics Called Anti-Semitic by Court In Remington Appeal

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday branded the Attorney General's list of "subversive organizations" as being "a purely hearsay declaration." The court gave this opinion in throwing out the conviction of William W. Remington, former government economist, "fingered" by Elizabeth Bentley.

The Court also rebuked U.S. Attorney, Irving Saypol, now prosecuting 17 New York working class leaders under the Smith Act, for anti-Semitic appeals to the jury. The Court noted that Saypol dwelt heavily on the fact that a witness, Bernard Redmont, had changed his name. Justice Swan said that Saypol's repeated reference to this "could serve to arouse possible racial prejudice on the part of the jury."

The Court's reversal of the Remington conviction was based on a technical objection made by Remington's lawyer to the charge to the jury made by Federal Judge Gregory Noonan. The judge's charge led the jury to believe they could convict on the basis of circumstantial evidence, the higher court ruled.

During the trial, Miss Bentley testified that the foreman of the grand jury which indicted Remington was working with her on a book in which Remington was mentioned.

Washington Eyes Suez Canal

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Washington is getting ready to take over control of the Suez Canal area from the British imperialists, diplomatic sources here said today.

The sources attributed the move to belief by Washington that the canal zone is a vital bridge between Asia and Africa and the best site for military bases to maintain control of the oil-rich Middle East.

Signs of Washington's interest in the Middle East were seen in plans to provide \$415,000,000 worth of military aid and \$125,000,000 worth of economic aid to the Middle East from the funds authorized under the Mutual Security Act of 1951.

HISTORY MARCHES FORWARD IN BERLIN

World's Youth Rally Was Battle for Peace and Culture

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

BERLIN.

(Last of three articles)

In all the fearful wailing by the capitalist press about the World Youth Festival, one paragraph of Drew Middleton's piece for the Sunday Times of Aug. 12 deserves a lot of scrutiny—the one in which he worries "about the future development of these youngsters . . . cut off from the long story of western political and social development and slowly succumbing

to the narcotics of communism."

This is the one of our great myths—democracy is "western"—hence good and holy; communism is somehow "eastern," hence bad. In Germany of all countries, this thesis has a hollow ring.

For the new German youth is by no means cut off from "the long story of western political and social development." There is more study of Goethe, of Schiller, of Marx and Engels (both "westerners") than ever before in German history.

Scientific Socialism, said Lenin long ago, has its roots in French political experience, in German philosophy and in British political economy. Nothing Byzantine, or "eastern" in that, is there?

And are the British youth (1,000 of them here), or the French youth (3,000), or the Danish (another 1,000) all to be accused of having become "cut off from the long story of western political and social development, too?"

NEW VALUES

Communism is not a "revolt against the West"; it is a higher stage of development, growing out of the social and political history of each country and achieving new values in the necessary transformation of the outworn societies. This is true of France as

much as China. It will be true of Spain as much as it was true of Russia.

To plan production in the interests of the people, instead of a small class of owners; to make culture accessible to the masses and have the masses take part in culture, instead of confining a limited and dubious culture to a handful; and to achieve full employment and rising living standards, instead of wallowing from crisis to crisis and war to war; exactly what is so terribly "eastern" about all that?

What Middleton omits in his nostalgic and superficial eulogy of the alleged "West" is some of the brutal "western" reality. For example, the South African and West African delegates were welcomed as brothers and treated as equals

(Continued on Page 6)

POINT OF ORDER

Better Off

By ALAN MAX

Under the new tax bill, most of us would be better off if the government would just take our income and let us keep the tax.

Collectives Bloom on Soviet Desert Sands

MOSCOW, Aug. 22.—Great successes have been achieved in transforming the vast desert on the left bank of the Lower Dnieper. A dense network of machine and tractor stations, afforestation and machine and water-regulation stations has been set up in the area of the sands. During the last few years ten of thousands of acres of desert have been planted with trees and big irrigation systems have been constructed.

A number of scientific institutions are helping the collective and State farms to evolve high-yielding local varieties of agricultural crops adapted to the conditions of the sands. The area under wheat is now being extended there. Cotton blossoms on the immense fields. A rich harvest of grapes, water melons, groundnuts and vegetables is ripening.

Collective and State farms located in the sand zone are earning high incomes. The collective farmers of the "May 1st" Artel of Skadovsk District get the highest yield of cotton in the Republic over an immense area.

Teamleader Alexander Grishko, Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and dozens of her followers annually harvest from 1,350 to 1,620 pounds of cotton per acre on unirrigated plantations. The income of this collective farm exceeds 2,000,000 roubles.

The construction of the Kakhovka hydro-electric installation, which will supply agriculture with much additional power and water for irrigation opens up still wider horizons to the collective farmers. They are already preparing the fields for laying out new orchards and vineyards. It is planned to create more than 100,000 acres of orchards and vineyards and to carry out afforestation over hundreds of thousands of acres.

Free 5 Million In China from Flood Menace

PENGPU, Aug. 22 (Telepress).—The first phase of the huge project to harness the Huai River was completed just in time for the flood season last month, after eight months of energetic efforts. With its completion, more than five million people and vast tracts of rich farmland along the river have thus begun to be freed from the threat of floods that plagued them 70 times in each of the past six centuries.

About 200,000,000 cubic yards of earthworks were involved in this project for water preservation, dredging, building and reinforcement of dykes and creating new drainage systems. In addition to dredging some 20 tributaries, a number of storage reservoirs, flood-regulating systems and small dams to hold water and soil were constructed in the upper reaches of the Huai River in Honan Province.

This stage of the project engaged more than three million peasants, plus a large number of engineers and technicians working in an area covering 13 sub-regions and 48 counties.

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On the Way

by Abner W. Berry



An \$8,500 Price Tag On Negro Corpses

SURELY WE ARE upon the days in which the price tag is on everything, even on the dead and bleeding body of a Negro shot by a New York cop. Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant, in Brooklyn, have stirred the city administration of Mayor Impellitteri to do something about police killings. Few cases have provoked as much unrest and protest in Harlem as the cold-blooded killing last December of John Derrick, the 24-year-old Negro veteran, by two white patrolmen. And two months ago Brooklyn was boiling after Henry J. Fields, another young Negro, was killed.

In these killings the Mayor and the then Police Commissioner (now U. S. Judge Thomas Murphy) did nothing to discipline the guilty cops.

But the grieving families and the fearful youths, unsafe from the Man-In-Blue who can kill with impunity, have now been "paid" for their pains. The Mayor and the new Police Commissioner, George P. Monaghan, have given them \$8,500 worth of political balm annually. They have appointed for the first time in history a Negro Seventh Deputy Police Commissioner.

It should not be forgotten that this is the post which former Mayor William O'Dwyer created for a friend and later for his chauffeur as a financial

cushion to rest upon in a state of semi-retirement. The courts barred O'Dwyer's move, and the "job" went to another Democratic stalwart on his way up. Now, with fanfare and big public relations handouts, the post has been handed to William L. Rowe, a Negro night club columnist, who supported Impellitteri in the 1950 elections.

I don't know Rowe's qualifications. That isn't important, anyway, since he is about as well qualified as many of those now in similar and higher posts in the Department. But it should be resented that this "cast-off" political post is heralded as a great advance for the Negro citizenry of New York. It means only that Rowe has a passably good job, and the Mayor and Commissioner Monaghan have a political card to play against those fighting their policies.

DON'T THINK I'm crying sour grapes, either. Why, the City Fathers didn't know just what the duties of the new Commissioner would be. But they spoke vaguely about his responsibilities being in line with his experience. Now would that be public relations? Would Rowe be expected to glamorize the Police Department in print as he has done for so many theatre personalities and distillers' products? It seems to me

that the Negro citizens who have many legitimate—and bitter—beefs against the City Department should know what the "first Negro Deputy Police Commissioner" is to do.

There was another thing which caused me to look with a somewhat fishy eye at the action of the Mayor and the Commissioner. They must have known that the most important Negro organization, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is engaged in a campaign against the insulting 'Amos 'n' Andy television show.

He ups and finds that the Negro most "fit" for a Deputy Police Commissioner's post is the one who has spoken loudest and longest in favor of the Schenley-sponsored weekly slander. This isn't Rowe's fault. He's entitled to his opinions and he has the right to make an honest dollar as a public relations man. But two white officials, claiming to be the friends of the Negro people, have no right to ignore the community in such matters.

My own opinion is that Impellitteri and his political advisors feel that they can wash away some of their guilt for dead Negroes with this appointment.

But the Negro people would be foolish to look upon this appointment as a bargain. It is not. This price tag on the bodies of Negroes is too low. And besides, the officials have also retained, we should never forget, the right to keep on shooting and roughing up others in the future.

It is time that New York had a Negro in the city's official family with power to stop the brutality and the slaughter. And Negroes and their progressive allies should never cease fighting for this.

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE puts its racist foot in its mouth in the midst of its argument that the mayor should not have picked William L. Rowe to be a deputy police commissioner. "Whether Mr. Rowe or any other Negro should be appointed to high office is irrelevant," says the Trib. The rights of Negroes always seem to be "irrelevant" when the white supremacists discuss them.

THE COMPASS' I. F. Stone charges that Truman "seems more interested in preparing public opinion at home and abroad for the breakdown of the peace talks than in building up support for a ceasefire."

THE MIRROR'S Drew Pearson speaks openly about official State Department aid to the new general staff of Russian emigres, including Kerensky and assorted fascists, in its plans to overthrow the Soviet government by force and violence.

THE NEWS argues that there are more crooks among Democratic politicians than there are among Republicans. What an inspiring defense of the two-party system!

THE TIMES cheers on Truman and his blunt dismissal of the Shvernik peace plan, insisting that he'll be "backed not only by the peoples of the free world but also by the peoples under Soviet rule if the truth can be brought to them." And across the page, a letter from a reader sighs that "we are losing the war for the minds of men... because of our race and color prejudice, and two-thirds of the world who are colored do not believe what we say about 'equality and justice for all'."

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM implies that, if the American people can't be sold on dying for dear old Wall Street, they'll go to war in a flash to free William Oatis.

THE POST hails Judge Weinfield for approving bail for Alexander Bittelman and for rebuking the Justice Department, and asks: "How far have we come when it is a thing of moment that a judge dares to uphold a right so basic that no student in his law class would have questioned it?"

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN says that Transport Union head Mike uill, in taking his new police union "underground," is acting as if he lived in "the shadow of the Kremlin" instead of in free America. But it's not in Russia where you have to go underground when you want to join a union. —R.F.

How French Rule In Algeria

PARIS, Aug. 20 (Telepress).—For the second time the Municipal Council of Sidi Bel Abbes in Algeria has been dissolved by the French colonial authorities. This is one of the few democratic municipalities in Algeria, having a Communist mayor. This new attack on Algerian democrats has caused great indignation throughout the country.

By the dissolution of the elected local government, the French colonial authorities make it possible to form a council composed of members nominated by the authorities and in no way representative of the people.

As We See It

by Rob F. Hall



WASHINGTON.

"Bartender, another bourbon and branch water," muttered the customer.

"Don't you think you've got enough of a load on?" asked the bartender.

"Can't help it, Jock," said the customer. "I got troubles." He grasped the glass in a limp hand and supported himself by an elbow on the bar. "Trouble is they don't appreciate the difficulties of the job they give me."

Jock mopped the bar and gazed without interest across the room.

"Suppose you were a publicity man, Jock old boy," said the customer, "and the Secretary of State called you in and said you were doing a lousy, lousy job. 'You must sell our foreign policy to the American people,' he says to me."

"He says 'we are arming to be strong so we can negotiate peace with the Russians.' He says, 'now go ahead and sell that policy.'"

"What do I do? I go to my office and ring for my stenographer. I dictate a speech, a beautiful speech around that idea. A few days later the Secretary calls me in again."

"He says, 'I'm afraid your speech will give people the idea that it is possible to negotiate with the Russians. He says I must stress a new line. The Russians are aggressors, he says, and we are arming for defense. But if we are strong enough the Russians will never attack us.'"

"I go back to my office and dictate a pamphlet later. Bam! what happens? He calls me in again. With all the money we are spending for arms and atom bombs everybody knows we are strong, he says. So if we say the Russians won't attack

A Salesman With A Load of Woes

us, the people will stop supporting the arms program. So we must emphasize that we are a part of the free world, all democracies working together."

"I like this line. People go for this democracy stuff. But first thing I know the Secretary says, 'Don't go too strong on this democracy line; after all we've got some irons in the fire with Franco, Hirohito and the German industrialists.'"

"So then I compose my masterpiece—a speech which says the Russians won't sit down and negotiate with us, that they are determined to have war. I give them the works on Korea. I prove that Moscow started the Korean war and then sicked the Chinese on to us."

"But the ink wasn't dry on this speech before the Secretary called me in. 'Maybe you don't know that we have been compelled to begin truce talks with the Communists in Korea,' he said sarcastically. 'Maybe you don't know the headaches we are having trying to reconcile your speech with the fact that the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Malik proposed these truce talks and that the Korean and Chinese Communists took us up on them pronto? And now today,' he says, 'the Soviet President has sent a letter to Truman urging peace talks and a five-power peace pact.' He tells me to get to hell out of there and go to work."

"What else could I do?" said

the customer, gulping his bourbon. "I got out a statement saying the Soviet President's letter was a phony. I said it a dozen times in a dozen different ways. The Secretary called me in again and read me the riot act. It wasn't enough to say the Soviet proposals were phony."

"But I ask you, Jock, how are you going to prove it? What do the American people want? Peace, of course. And here's these Russians offering peace. Peace in Korea. Peace in Europe. Peace in Asia. And if we have peace, think what that means. Prices go down. Wages can go up. We can have longer vacations and more hospitals and schools and houses. I know that. And do you think the people don't know it? Sure they know it. So how am I going to sell war when people want peace? Give me another drink, Jock."

"You know something, Jock," he said, "I know a guy who has got the really good job in this world. That's the fellow who writes the advertising copy for the Soviets."

"That lucky so-and-so, he's got a line that's so easy to sell he don't even need any advertising technique. He's selling the real thing the people want."

"Yeah," said the bartender. "What's that?"

"Peace, man, peace. The genuine, bonafide article with no adulterations and no impurities. The lucky son of a gun!"

COMING in the weekend Worker
William Patterson—Mr. Civil Rights

Daily Worker

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BEST TRIBUTE TO PATTERSON

WE KNOW THAT our readers join us in congratulating William L. Patterson, famed Negro leader of the Civil Rights Congress, on his 60th birthday.

Few individuals have the remarkable record that Patterson has made over the past decades in devotion to the struggle for the Bill of Rights and for the rights of the Negro people.

And today his experience and his work are of greater importance than ever to the entire American people.

We are sure that the best tribute to be paid to Patterson today is not good wishes alone—important as they are—but an awakening on the part of tens and hundreds of thousands of people to the need of the moment.

The moment cries for all white Americans in their own self-interest to call on the state and federal governments to stop the mounting terror and brutality against the Negro people. It cries for a united Negro-white struggle to secure to the Negro people the rights of citizenship promised them by the Constitution.

The moment cries for an aroused people to call upon President Truman to halt the damnable arrests of Communist and other workingclass leaders.

The Department of Justice has craftily adopted a strategy of choosing the time and place for its illegal arrests so that the minimum of opposition may be stirred up. First New York, then California, then Baltimore, then Pennsylvania.

Where next? This is the wrong question to come to anyone's mind. THERE MUST BE NO NEXT! The people must demand a complete end to ALL Smith Act arrests—as well as an end to the unconstitutional and illegal amounts and conditions for bail for those already arrested. The government demands \$100,000 bail when even the \$10,000 on which many of the New York victims were released is outrageous in view of the nature of the case and the character of those arrested.

Let the birthday rally tonight at the Riverside Plaza for William Patterson also serve as a re-birth for our Bill of Rights.

JAPAN AND PEACE IN ASIA

THE PRESS IS FALLING all over itself turning out glowing descriptions of the proposed Truman - Dulles "peace" treaty for Japan. "Generous," "magnanimous," "historic," "epoch-making" are a few of the adjectives fished up for the occasion.

Now, wouldn't it be strange if John Foster Dulles, rejected by the voters of New York because of the fascist undertones in his 1949 election campaign, were able to produce the magnificent document that the proposed treaty is said to be? Wouldn't it be peculiar if this Wall Street lawyer who helped subsidize the Nazis could suddenly become so "generous" toward the people of Japan and the rest of Asia?

It seems that the people of Japan themselves, including the powerful labor federation, have a decided reaction against this treaty plan. A public opinion poll taken by a big conservative paper in Tokyo reveals that more than half the Japanese people oppose the plan for permanent U.S. military occupation of their country and the lease of military bases to the United States.

Throughout the mainland of Asia the reaction is even stronger against the proposed treaty—for the people of Asia well know the meaning of the clauses which permit the buildup again by the Japanese bankers and monopolists of their military might.

The notion that Wall Street and the Pentagon can dictate a treaty for Japan without regard for the views of the Soviet Union and India and without even the participation of People's China, could only be conceived in arrogant, imperialist minds. Only bomb-crazy Wall Street profiteers and generals would dare to dictate a treaty for a country like Japan—6,000 miles away—whose future may well determine whether there is to be peace or war in Asia.

Our militarists and militarist-politicians are well aware of the views of the near billion people of Asia and evidently are determined to ride roughshod over them. In fact, as the Wall Street Journal reveals, the Pentagon and the State Department have decided that there must be no truce in Korea at least until after the Japanese treaty is signed—so that continued war in Korea can be the lever for pushing through the re-militarization of Japan.

A treaty in Asia which does not have the agreement of the Soviet Union and People's China is not a peace treaty at all—but a diktat which can only lead to war. This is what President Truman needs to be told by the American people whose own future rests in great measure on whether or not there is peace and agreement in Asia.

SCULPTORED FOR THE AGES



—by Ellis



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

A Poem from Prison

MRS. HELEN WINTER, the wife of Carl Winter, who is now in Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary, sent me the following letter:

"Here are a few excerpts of some of the letters he (Carl Winter) has written me:

July 29: "The news of the latest case did not especially surprise me, except that it indicates a very stupid desperation (he refers to California). Certainly, it explodes all of the stupid pretense—if further exposure were needed—that the object is anything but to destroy or silence all political dissent, which ultimately means all freedom of any political thought of discussion.

"I am hopeful that this central issue will be kept foremost, and the words will not be obscured by the trees—however much the more immediate problems of bail, counsel, funds, etc., will understandably tend to force themselves to the fore. They will only be solved to the extent they are handled as issues of the greatest public concern—bound up with the (now more manifest than ever before) attack upon the very foundations of constitutional rights for all.

"Here is also the link with our efforts to secure a Supreme Court rehearing. It should be apparent to everyone that there is more than irony in the latest case arising on the very day that agreement was reached in the Kaesong peace negotiations. The danger of diversions or backtracking still menaces peace and democracy, so that no matter how many cases there may arise, nothing should permit the slackening of popular support for every necessary peace move. The more active such efforts, the clearer the true meaning of these cases is bound to become."

Aug. 5: "Above all, don't worry about me. I am in good health, keeping physically and mentally active, and am in good spirits. My attitude is optimistic and confident; nothing can change that.

"After all, we are not the people who should be worried. The frenzy and desperation are all on the other side, because every day's events in the world show that their time is running out.

"Of course, the mass of the people in our country have not yet grasped the meaning of this historic period. But I think there is a deep stirring and a feeling that the long promised peace and democracy is in danger.

"Now the need is for the people to realize that they, through their own united efforts—not by depending on others—can be the effective defenders of all they hold most dear. I tried to indicate in previous letters my concern that nothing be permitted to divide or divert the urgent united front for defense of democracy and peace.

Aug. 6: "Mickey, dear: Yesterday was the 67th anniversary of the laying of the foundation for the Statue of Liberty at Bedloe's Island. The day before, I saw a beautiful photo of the statue in the Herald Tribune; and that reminded me that I had not written you the message I wanted to send when Mother brought you the little statue I sent from New York as my farewell gift. So I made up a little poem for you, instead. It says the things, or at least some of the things, I wanted to put in that message. I've been saving them up in my mind, and now they just poured out in this little poem—you know, just like you sometimes made up a little song on the piano or a dance step to show me a little mood or thought that ran through your mind.

- 1) I've sent a little statue
From a place upon your shelf,
And seem to say demurely:
You must know who I am,
surely,
For I am Miss Liberty herself.
- 2) Now remember, darling daughter,
That the ship which early
brought her
Came from France across the
sea,
Hence they sent her to re-
mind us
By her torch—not to blind us—
That all men seek liberty.
- 3) And the book she holds up
high,
Dated: Fourth of July,
Gave the promise to all men;

But the meaning in the
writing—
Grown through many years of
fighting—
Needs defending yet again.

4) So, whenever you look upon
her,
You may feel with pride and
honor
That you know her very well,
If you don't rely on pictures
Or neatly written strictures,
But in freedom's ranks you
dwell.

"I hope you like my first poem. Mother will help you with it, if there is anything you don't understand. But I am sure you will understand it all as you grow older. So I hope you will keep it together with the little statue."

Woman, Here 46 Years, Ordered Deported

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 16.—Another non-citizen, Mrs. Esther Sazer, was recommended for deportation to the Soviet Union in Immigration Service proceedings.

She was charged with violation of the McCarran Act.

Mrs. Sazer's attorney, Esther Shandler, requested a continuance of the hearings on the basis she only recently had entered the case, had had little chance to study more than 500 pages of "evidence" submitted by stoolpigeons, and that she found it difficult to obtain an expert witness to refute them.

The hearing officer, Philip Hamilton, believed Miss Shandler's request had "some merit," and called a recess. But, following the recess, he abruptly denied the motion for continuance.

He denied all other motions except one allowing Miss Shandler 10 days in which to file written exceptions to the ruling.

Mrs. Sazer, long active in the progressive movement here, came with her family to the U. S. from Kiev, Russia in 1905 at the age of five. At 13 she became a naturalized citizen through her father, but lost citizenship when she married a non-citizen.



Times Reporter Bares Brutality Of Ridgway Troops to Koreans

The people of South Korea are contrasting the decent, friendly behavior of Chinese volunteers to the savagely chauvinistic oppression meted out by Gen. Ridgway's forces, the New York Times reported Tuesday.

In a dispatch from Seoul, George Barrett blew the lid off the racist treatment of the Koreans by their alleged 'liberators' of the United Nations armies.

Barrett reported that three soldiers of Canada's Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry will be tried by court-martial in Seoul next week "on a charge of murdering three Koreans and wounding a fourth in the aftermath of an attempted rape."

He made clear that the Ridgway command was forced to try the men only because failure to punish earlier crimes "already have created a deep animosity among large sections of the Korean populace."

Pittsburgh

(Continued from Page 2) said McTernan, were "unlawfully deprived of their liberty in violation of the laws and Constitution of the United States" when they were arraigned before the Commission on Friday, Aug. 17.

The Commissioner, Edward Snodgrass, Jr., unlawfully prejudged the case before he fixed bail. . . . This was shown when Snodgrass told the defendants and a roomful of reporters that "I am convinced that a crime has been committed and that these defendants are probably involved in it."

After thus prejudging the case, in advance of any future jury verdict, the Commissioner arbitrarily held Onda, Dolsen and Carreathers under \$100,000 bail each at the request of U. S. Attorney Boyle.

McTernan also gave the court some facts about the incomes of progressive workers' leaders in Pittsburgh that indicate the sacrifices they are making and that show how absurd the \$100,000 figure is.

Onda's income, he said, doesn't exceed \$45 a week for himself and his wife and a two-year-old child, with another expected. Dolsen, a 65-year-old bachelor, lives on about \$20 a week, and Carreathers, a self-employed upholsterer, averages \$30 a week.

Onda is expected to finish his closing appeal to the jury today in the "sedition" trial, which recessed yesterday while Onda worked on his appeal in the courtroom in consultation with Dolsen.

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Barrett acknowledged that "the hard fact of the matter in Korea is that the Chinese, waging a propaganda war as intensely as a shooting war, have impressed many Koreans with the discipline of their troops. Many residents of Seoul seem to go out of their way to tell about good Chinese behavior, and specifically about public execution of two rapists the Chinese are said to have held."

The Times reporter added: "Details of the crime of which the Canadians are accused of are particularly shocking. The greatest ill effect from this crime is its seizure by the Koreans as a symbol of the widespread contempt held by many United Nations soldiers for the people of this country, a contempt emphasized every day in the way the Koreans are pushed around."

DMYTRYSHYN RELEASED IN \$5,000 BAIL

Andrew Dmytryshyn, Ukrainian-American fraternal leader, was released from Ellis Island yesterday in \$5,000 bail. He is one of 39 non-citizens fighting frame-up deportation orders. He was rearrested Aug. 2, when Attorney General McGrath revoked bail of the 39 which was posted by the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress.

Dmytryshyn borrowed the \$5,000 from friends and posted the bond himself.

Iran Oil Talks Broken Off

TEHERAN, Aug. 22.—Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadegh announced today that the talks with the British over oil nationalization had collapsed.

The Premier reported the breakdown of the talks after he had consulted with British chief negotiator Richard Stokes on a final Iranian compromise proposal.

The two met at Mossadegh's request after a British ultimatum for Iranian acceptance of a British settlement plan had expired.

When asked if Stokes would leave Iran tomorrow, as previously announced, the Premier said: "He has that intention."

U. S. sources said if Stokes leaves Iran, W. Averell Harriman, President Truman's personal representative in the negotiations here, will depart.

The British have insisted the British nationals must be under a British general manager or assigned to a British-directed company which would handle refining and sales of oil produced by the nationalized company. Mossadegh rejected both suggestions. Iran, he said, wanted individual contracts between each British employee and the Iranian National Oil Co.

Korea

(Continued from Page 1)

the resolution which the U. S. submitted to the UN Security Council on June 25.

"We knew we were going to take it to the United Nations," said Hickerson. "We knew in general what we were going to say. . . . We had a skeleton resolution here first."

NOT "SELF-DEFENSE"

Publication of these proceedings also revealed that this senate subcommittee is apparently ready to admit, at least privately, that the United States is not engaged in "self defense" in Korea. Sen. Ferguson made that statement at the closed session, and no one contradicted him.

Ferguson referred to the commitment by the U. S. to make its foreign policy consistent with the UN charter.

"That means we cannot go into a war without going through the United Nations," declared Ferguson.

Hickerson commented that under Article 51 of the charter "we have the inherent right of individual and collective self defense."

"But there was not any self defense as far as America was concerned in Korea," Ferguson stated.

Hickerson could not deny this statement. He merely remarked: "It could have been so interpreted, I think."

"Oh no," retorted Ferguson, "all we had was an embassy, and they were not attacking the Embassy. I heard it yesterday compared to the Boxer Rebellion. There was not anything in this like the Boxer Rebellion."

Ferguson elaborated, declaring that in the Boxer rebellion, Chinese had attacked the American Embassy, a well-known but since discredited charge which the U. S. used as a pretext for invading China a half century ago.

"Senator, we were in charge of South Korea at the time," said Hickerson.

"No, we were not," said Ferguson. "We had no military forces there except 400 or 500 training forces. The State Department was in charge of it with an embassy."

"IMPROVISED"

Ferguson also pointed out that the State Department had counted on an easy victory, relying only on air and sea cover, but had found later that ground troops by the thousands would be needed.

Hickerson admitted that the Department "had to improvise" as it went along.

"That is exactly why we are in the trouble we are in Korea," said Ferguson. "This government went off half-cocked. They went off on a so-called blueprint here, not having any idea what we would need in Korea. . . ."

Ferguson complained about the failure of other members of the United Nations to contribute large forces to the Korean war, blaming the State Department for this.

"And that is why we are in the mess we are in," he said.

Present at this session were Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev), chairman of the group; Kenneth McKellar (D-Tenn), chairman of the whole committee; Allen Ellender (D-La) and Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass). Sen. Theodore Green (D-RI) was listed as a visitor.

Aussie Hotel Union Hits DuBois Arrest

SYDNEY, Aug. 22.—The Hotel, Club, Restaurant, Caterers, Tea Rooms and Boarding House Employees Union has written to the U. S. State Department protesting the indictment of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. The union declared that the cause of democracy is threatened and the Declaration of Human Rights abrogated when it becomes an indictable offense to seek to advance the cause of Peace.

Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

with the signing of the treaty, a military agreement with America according to which she will provide America with military bases and allow foreign troops to remain on her soil.

• The draft treaty permits Japan to rearm and expand war industries without limit. Far from any guarantees against the resurgence of militarism, it allows Japan to join military alliances against other countries.

• As part of so-called obligations towards the United Nations, Japan will have to take actions militarily and economically hostile to other countries on the orders of the country which can use the name of the United Nations at will for directing its lackey countries.

• Japan will be unable to resist foreign monopoly capital, which will flood in to kill her national industries, under the arrangement of "national treatment" or "the most favored nation treatment."

• To keep American military bases, the draft treaty submits to American trusteeship Ryukyu and Bonin Islands, which the Potsdam, Yalta and other international agreements did not require Japan to be deprived of.

This draft treaty conflicts with international law and the Japanese Constitution. Even if it is signed, the Japanese workers will never recognize it, declares the Labor Federation statement.

In conclusion, it says: "We demand that, in the spirit of the Potsdam Declaration, the signatories America, Soviet Union, Britain and China speedily meet and conclude an overall peace treaty with Japan."

"The Japanese people can smash the plot for a separate peace treaty and secure an overall treaty, provided they unite among themselves and with the world's peace-loving peoples. We must make yet greater efforts to win more signatures for a peace pact, for an overall peace treaty and against rearmament."

750 Pickets

(Continued from Page 1)

dropped or torn and many shoppers asked for fuller explanations for the demands for lower bail for the 12 California working-class leaders.

WILL GO ON

Mrs. Marguerite Robinson, executive director of the Civil Rights Congress, said at the conclusion of the demonstration that picket lines will be organized so long as the 12 remain in jail.

"You can be sure we will be protesting and demanding until the bail is lowered considerably. Our lines, as they say, will grow and grow," Mrs. Robinson said.

Berlin

(Continued from Page 3)

in this allegedly "narcotic" Youth Festival. Would Middleton defend the opposite of this?

And why didn't the "western" press give space to the realities that were taking place at Innsbruck, Austria, where American soldiers with fixed bayonets were assaulting 1,000 British, French and Italian girls and boys because they wanted to travel to the Festival. There are documented cases of girls who had bayonets run through their legs and youths who got brain concussions from their clashes with these alleged representatives of the "long story of western political and social development."

In fact, photographs were distributed to all newspapermen showing this happening.

And it happened on the orders of a "western" government whose spokesmen every day prattle about their devotion to freedom of travel, to freedom of information, and who are so frantic about the "Iron Curtain."

Why didn't Middleton visit the American zone of Austria and report these shameful events? Just imagine how the western powers would have screamed if a regiment of Soviet soldiers had forcibly barred 1,000 western kids from attending a Festival in the western sectors of Vienna!

The key ideas of this Festival, as far as the German youth were concerned, were pretty plain. "Come and learn about other peoples . . . study their cultural achievements . . . improve your mind and help build healthy minds in healthy bodies . . . abandon all vestiges of arrogance; hate and war . . . and become a part of the great international community which wants to have Germany as an equal partner in the fight for peace."

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The People Are the Hero In Film on Mussorgsky

By MICHAEL VARY

The tremendous power and vitality of Mussorgsky's music, his persistent battle to express in music the fervent desires of the people for bread, land and peace, have been vigorously translated onto the screen in the new film "Mussorgsky" now at the Stanley.

Gone are the romanticized treatments of musical figures which credited musical genius to the composer's love life. Mussorgsky's inspiration came from the people. His hero, for the first time in opera, was the people; his operatic masterpieces defied the sensibilities of the ruling aristocracy and spoke proudly of the people.

This magnificent film deals with but a short period in Mussorgsky's life, leading to the first performance of his greatest work, "Boris Godunov." The obstacles set by the rulers of Russian culture in the days of the Czar are shown with intense clarity. Only the pressure of the public finally put "Boris" on stage to the wild cheers of the audience.

The finest scenes, and I would have welcomed more of them, are the scenes from his musical works. Here again, in the spirit of Mussorgsky, the film defied standard procedure. The mighty scenes of peasant protest in "Godunov" are staged outdoors, where full justice could be done to the tremendous sweep of Mussorgsky's music and ideas.

In this new film we gain a much wider perspective of the role which many cultural giants played in the revolutionary history of Russia, and, for that matter, the role which cultural workers play in the development of every nation's destiny.

Ted Tinsley Says

Arch Frees Spain

Arch Farch studied Marguerite Higgins' column from Spain very carefully. Edna glanced over his shoulder. "What's Franco's promoter got to say today?" she asked.

"How can you talk that way about Miss Higgins?" asked Arch. "It's easy. It rolls off my tongue."

"She's discussing the loan program for Spain," he said. "She explains why some people think it's a good thing. Maybe she's right."

"Read," ordered Edna, sitting down to do her Friday night fingernail job.

"She writes, 'The American advocates of the program are gambling that the partnership will open up Spain to new ideas and new liberties.'"

"Aha!" cried Edna, "if we pay him, he'll be good! I thought that was appeasement!"

"You don't understand," said Arch.

Edna worked on her index finger. She snipped off a satisfying hunk of cuticle. "It would work something like this," she suggested. "We give Franco a big loan. He takes it. Now he's got a lot of money. He can afford to open up Spain to new liberties. He disbands the fascist bums in uniform. He legalizes the underground parties. He outlaws the police-led unions and lets the workers vote for their own organizations. Then you know what happens?"

"Tell me," urged Arch.

"Well, next Franco feels so good about all this nice American money that he holds general elections. He makes sure that all the

formerly underground parties have the right to put up their own candidates—which they do. They have a coalition, which includes the Communist Party. The coalition wins a sweeping victory. On the basis of the victory, the people divide up the big estates and take over a large measure of control of industry. All sorts of security measures for the workers are put into effect."

"Gee," exclaimed Arch, "isn't it a wonderful idea to give Franco the money?"

"My, yes," continued Edna. "And then do you know what happens?"

"Tell me."

"Then Dean Acheson explains that Spain has been overrun by Soviet agents. Spain is now behind the Iron Curtain which comes in two parts, one for eastern and one for western Europe. He makes all trade and commerce with Spain illegal. He tells France and Italy that all aid will be withdrawn from countries trading with Spain. He closes the new Spanish consulates."

Arch searched through Marguerite Higgins' column for the escape clause.

"You see," Edna continued, "Truman isn't giving Franco money as a guarantee of liberty for the Spanish people."

"Then what for?" asked Arch.

"That money is the prize Franco gets for having taken their liberties away."

"That's a harsh way of putting it," said Arch as he turned to the sports section and looked up the box scores.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Game Called Top of Third . . .

IT WAS A NICE night as the crowd filed pleasantly into old Ebbets Field Tuesday for the game with the St. Louis Cardinals. It was going to be an interesting ballgame. The Giants had won again during the afternoon, 10 in a row, what's the matter with those guys, they crazy or something, here were the old traditional foes from the banks of the Mississippi, 16½ games behind and out of things it's true, but still the Cards in gray uniform with red-birds sitting on branches, and still with that number six Musial

The Cards are taking batting practice and you browse a while near the cage before starting up, up, up to the pressbox. The Dodgers have already batted and are throwing the ball around on foul ground near their dugout on the first base side in preparation for fielding practice when the Cards finish hitting. There's supposed to be no fraternization before games but there's always a little chatter and byplay. Not with all of the other team, just a little unnoticed side of the mouth stuff between a few.

Preacher Roe wanders over to the back of the cage and watches Mike Ryba, a one-time knockaround player, catching batting practice and talking it up. You see a lot of these old catchers around the league. "Hey Mike," Preach calls in, "You look to me like you got more pep now than when we played together 10 years ago."

"Hy, Preach," calls out Ryba without turning—you can't turn around while catching batting practice if you like your fingers. "Sure, feel great. I read where you guys might put Cookie on the active list again for pinch hitting. He goes on, I'll apply for the list myself. Hey, what's the matter with you, back or something?"

"It's my back, around my shoulder," Preach retorts, and then follows a little insulting biological exchange roughly familiar to ex-GIs.

"You pitching against us this series?" asks tall, pleasant Del Rice, the catcher from Ohio, as he steps in to hit. He's wearing glasses, which startles Roe. "You, too," he exclaims. "I hope you don't start hitting like that Jethroe did when he put glasses on . . . yeah," he said slyly, "I guess I'll have to get into this series, bum back and all. We're short-handed."

"Catch him missing us!" snorts Ryba. "Every time we look around he's out there beating us with nothing."

Preach purses his lips smugly. "Ain't missed the Cards in any series since back in 1947."

"Hey Del," booms the voice of Don Newcombe from the Dodger dugout. "Hey, Del." Rice turns around. "You wear those things while you catch?" Rice smiles and nods no.

"He pitching tonight?" asks Nippy Jones as he steps in. "Hey," he yells to the batting practice pitcher, "throw something hard to hit, like Newcombe does."

Ryba grunts. "Oh yeah, just like that."

Stan Musial comes in, feet together, well back in the box, crouched like the curve of a question mark, peering over his right shoulder like a man looking around a corner. A stir sounds throughout the stands. A knee-high curve whips in and Musial golfs it high into the air, an easy fly. "Hey," yells Roe, "when I throw you something like that you don't pop it up, you big baboon!"

The game begins with a bumper midweek crowd of some 30,000 comfortably filling the stands.

Newk retires the side in the first. With one out and Reese up a big clap of thunder brings oohs and right with it comes a big burst of rain. Time is called, people in the front seats rush back into the aisles.

Out comes the ground crew to rapidly unroll two huge rolls of tarpaulin and cover the infield. No sooner is this done than the rain stops and the wet guys come right back again for the harder job of rolling the wet tarp back up. The crowd gives them a big, friendly hand. Play resumes, the Cards score one unearned run, then crash, it starts to rain again. The crew comes out, starts to unwind the tarps again, then the rain slows and from the stands comes the inarticulate shout which would translate into "Wait a minute, guys, maybe you won't have to unroll it this time."

As someone gives a sort of imperious straw boss signal to some of the workers, boos sound from the crowd. It's like when a park cop goes after a kid who goes on the field for a foul. Even though the kid shouldn't go onto the field, and the crowd knows it, they just naturally boo when the copper lays his hands on the kid. The workers finish hauling the covers into place for the second time as the water really pours down. They are soaked and panting.

A long wait now as a lake forms on the covers. From the back of the pressbox you look down on the crowd in the upper stands. There's chatting, whistling, waiting, stretching, kidding, overall a sort of good humored bubbling. There are men and women, boys and girls, white and Negro, from teen-age all the way up, a typical enough hunk of Brooklyn, no doubt. You can't help thinking that these people don't want to throw any atom bombs or any other kind of bombs on any other people and other people's children. Live and let live. You almost feel like asking each one, to prove it.

Once again the rain stops, 40 minutes later. Now the wet groundkeepers really have a job tugging the soaked canvas off. They finally do it, get another hand, and hte crazy game resumes once more. Top of the third the wet booms down again, this time so hard and fast that in seconds the grassless infield looks like a lake.

Nobody much has left up till now. The rainchecks are good only if the game is called off. If you leave and they resume play at midnight or sometime you're just out of luck and out of a buck twenty-five. O'Malley and company hate to lose a gate of 30,000 paid. But now a lot of people figure, correctly, that this has to be it and they might as well get moving to the exits. Including me. Down below as I come off the pressroom elevator there is a terrific jam of people converging on one tiny exit into the outer lobby, with room for only two at a time to squeeze through. The big rolled tin gates remain closed. An inevitable jamup occurs.

"Take it easy," shouts someone at the sole open exit.

"Why don't you open the big gates?" someone shouts.

"Because," he answers coldly, "the game has not yet been officially called off."

"Hey muttonhead," bellows an indignant voice, "what would you do if there was a fire, wait till the game was officially called off before you opened the gates?"

HOWARD FAST ON THE 'OLIVER TWIST' FILM

(Following is a copy of letter on 'Oliver Twist' sent by Howard Fast to T. O. Thackrey, editor of The Compass.)

Dear Ted:

I thought it very important after reading Seymour Peck's review of Oliver Twist to write to you and say something concerning my own feelings after seeing the film. I went to see it because I felt that there was a wide gap between Mr. Peck's interpretation and that of certain other critics. I sat through two hours of a rather tedious production which was as vile a piece of anti-Semitism as I have ever seen on the screen.

Many years ago when I worked for the Office of War Information it was a part of my duties to look at some of Adolf Hitler's moving picture propaganda. I do not remember anything produced in Germany which outdid Oliver Twist in its straightforward and uninhibited caricature of the Jew. How Seymour Peck can ignore the fact that here in Oliver Twist we have for the first time on the American screen a completely sickening and thoroughly outrageous slander of the Jewish people, I do not know. I would like to be charitable toward him and think that possibly some strongly subjective relationship to the story, on his own part, impelled him to review it as he did.

I cannot agree with him, however, that when one sees Oliver Twist, one sees a film masterpiece. Quite aside from the fact that no picture which includes so vile and insupportable an attack upon the Jews can possibly be considered a masterpiece—quite aside from that, I found the picture tedious, disconnected, and rather absurd.

"It certainly was not a social commentary upon the times it dealt with. There was in the pic-

ture neither pity nor understanding for the other children who were in the same case as Oliver Twist.

There was only a romantic, fairy-tale approach to the fortunes of this little boy who came from the ruling class into the oppressed class by some twist of fate, and who by a number of wholly unbelievable twists of a mediocre director's fancy returned to the ruling class into the lap of luxury.

What suspense the picture contained was manufactured out of what I consider one of the vilest aspects of present day movie making—the torture of a child upon the screen. Not a torture which grows out of social conditions and motivations, but a torturing process which quite obviously originates in the script writer's head and caters to the worst tendencies of brutalization in our culture today and in the culture of Great Britain as well.

One who was not prepared with knowledge of the Dickens story could hardly follow the disconnected meanderings of the film. The plot was ragged, made little sense, and carried very little conviction to the audience. The staging was overdone, arty, and hardly admirable. Without all of the hullabaloo that has been connected with this film, and without the name of Dickens and the tradition of the story to support it, it would much more readily have been seen for what it was—a tawdry and phony bit of picture making no better than the average Hollywood celluloid.

However, the picture should not and must not be attacked simply because it is not a particularly good film. It should and must be attacked because of the vicious anti-Semitism which runs through

it like a vengeful thread.

What nonsense is this that the director was simply following the Cruikshank illustrations? And what a poverty-stricken excuse for creating the monster Fagin as he exists in this film.

No one could possibly emerge after seeing the picture without knowing that Fagin is a Jew. In full detail he carries out the Julius Streicher concept of the Jew as filthy, evil and immoral. His accent and his gestures relate him not to any Jew I have ever known, but to the worst caricatures of anti-Semitism. He is the villain of all villains. It is he who traduces little children and turns them into thieves. It is he who entices Bill Sykes into the foul murder Sykes commits.

It is also Fagin who engineers the worst abuses practiced against the lovely child, Oliver Twist. I think I talk for many people in New York City when I say that I watched the unfolding of this film with horror and loathing.

I read in the Compass of the anti-Semitic leaflets dropped over Detroit. But such leaflets dropped over a hundred American cities could not match the harm which will come through the showing of this obscene and flagrant motion picture. No one on his right mind can but believe that the making of this picture was a deliberate and thoughtful anti-Semitic act on the part of the producers.

Five years ago this film could not have been shown in America. It is shown today as part and parcel of the drive toward fascism. Let us make no mistake about that. And unless it is fought with every device available to decent people, we will suffer from it the consequences that the Germans suffered for making and showing similar films.—HOWARD FAST.

Vote Ford Strike If Jobs Are Sent Out of Detroit

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Aug. 22.—The executive board of Ford Local 600 of the CIO United Auto Workers yesterday voted unanimously for strike action by its 54,000 members if necessary to stop the company from taking jobs out of the Rouge plant to Cleveland, Buffalo and Cincinnati, and refusing to consider what happens to workers left here jobless.



RICE

Ford union officials said today they would immediately take the issue to UAW president Walter Reuther and demand his authorization. Acting president Pat Rice of Local 600 said that in an emergency such as this the local officers could go to the international officers for immediate action.

Last week union officials in the Rouge motor building were called into the plant during the night by workers and shown tags on machines going to Cleveland. The union officials forced a meeting with John S. Bugas, company vice-president.

A year ago there were some 67,000 workers at Rouge. Now there are 54,000, because jobs were moved out to other parts of the country where wage rates are lower.

Bugas' reply to the union was that the company refused to do anything about the situation.

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BRITISH SCIENTISTS REPORT ON USSR TOUR

Never Saw So Many Doctors, Says Medical Man

By PHYLLIS ROSNER

LONDON, Aug. 22 (ALN).—Three British scientists and an economist reported enthusiastically to a crowded press conference here on their three-week goodwill mission to the Soviet Union.

The four were Dr. Horace J. Jules, medical director of Central Middlesex Hospital; Dr. I. C. Gilliland, medical registrar of the Post-Graduate Medical School, Hammersmith, London; Dr. S. M. Manton, a zoologist at King's College, University of London; and Christopher Freeman, lecturer in economics at Glasgow University.

Dr. Manton, who told reporters she belonged to no political party, was asked what had been her main impression of the Soviet Union. "Most outstanding," she said, "was the tremendous welcome, the spontaneous friendship we received everywhere, not only from people in responsible posts, but from housewives, scientists, teachers and the ordinary people. And secondly, I would say the intense desire for peace that was expressed by everyone we met."

Dr. Jules said he was convinced by the amount of long-range construction he saw that the Russians were planning for peace. He cited the new Moscow University, which cost over \$300 million to build. "If they expect it may get blown up next year, I do not understand

why they should build that amazing university," he said.

He, too, was impressed by the extreme friendliness of everybody the 19-member delegation had met in their 7,000 miles of travel to Moscow, Stalingrad and Tashkent. "We were spontaneously welcomed everywhere," he said, "not just a welcome that was 'laid on' but whenever we turned a corner and people realized who we were."

Jules said he and Gilliland every morning would stroll about absolutely unaccompanied. The only time they were stopped was when they put their heads through a window of a police van in which a drunk was seated. "They are very kind to drunken people," Jules said. "They look after them, give them treatment if they need it and send them home the next morning."

He said all the members of the delegation had spoken—with uncensored scripts—on Moscow Radio, for which they were paid trade union rates. "Our press conferences were reported without a word out of place, nor was any wrong emphasis put," he said. "They were reported with a truthfulness . . . which made me envy the people of the Soviet Union."

Many of the reporters' questions dealt with health and scientific matters. "I have never seen so many doctors," Jules said. "In

fact, it seemed to us that the doctors were waiting for the patients rather than patients waiting for doctors and they have as many nurses and aides as they need."

Gilliland said great stress is placed on preventive medicine. Tens of millions of X-rays are taken each year, he said, and miners are X-rayed each month. Jules, who is a chest specialist, said American and British finds that heavy smokers seem to be more prone to cancer of the lung had received wide publicity in the Soviet Union, particularly in the schools. As a result, he said, consumption of tobacco had fallen 10 percent in a year.

Dr. Manton described a visit she made to the Tashkent Zoological research station where 70 fulltime research workers were employed. "Their plan of work," she said, "is not one-sided, they study pure and applied zoology."

All the delegates commented on the excellent care children receive. Hardly any children were to be seen in the cities, they said, most of them being at camp for the summer.

Freeman, who visited the Soviet Union in 1938, said he was most impressed by the rise in living standards as compared with the prewar period. He added his conviction that an increase in Anglo-Soviet trade would benefit both countries.

U. S. Airplane Again Bombs Kaesong Area

A new violation of the Kaesong neutrality area was reported yesterday by the New China News Agency, which charged that an American plane "appeared over the meeting area in the Kaesong neutral zone and carried out bombing and strafing." The dispatch, received in London, said the incident occurred at 10:20 p.m. yesterday Korean time (8:20 a.m. Wednesday EDT).

Meanwhile, vice-admiral C. Turner Joy yesterday denied, in a long message to Korean Gen. Nam Il,

that the Ridgway forces had violated the Kaesong neutrality agreement. Joy ascribed the death of a Chinese soldier to "anti-Communist guerillas," but he was silent about the fact that planes that bombed the neutrality area were certainly not "guerillas."

The joint sub-committee of negotiators was due to sit down at Kaesong for its seventh session. It met for two hours and 10 minutes yesterday with no apparent progress.

200 AT FUNERAL OF NEGRO KILLED BY TRENTON COP

TRENTON, Aug. 22. — More than 200 persons came this afternoon to the funeral of Robert Kelly, young Negro war veteran who was killed by a policeman here last Sunday.

People jammed inside the Dabe Funeral Parlor and crowded outside on Bellevue Ave. Services were led by Rev. S. H. Woodson, Jr., of the Shiloh Baptist Church. The murdered man's mother, Mrs. Cora Lee Kelly, came to the services from Mercer Hospital, where she had been since Sunday when police bludgeoned her with blackjacks and nightsticks at the same time Patrolman Ernest Kuti killed her son, Robert.

"My Bobby, my baby, you're gone," she cried. Toward the end

Gov't Again Hikes Meat

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Government tonight announced a change in its meat ceiling regulations that will raise retail beef prices one to two cents a pound within 60 days.

Hundreds Arrested

LONDON, Aug. 22. (Telepress).—Hundreds of people have been arrested in Medan, the capital of Eastern Sumatra, according to reports from Jakarta, Indonesia. These reports say that army armored cars and police cordoned off the city and then made wholesale arrests in what are described as "anti-Communist raids."

Suspend Another Ordnance Chief

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Col. S. W. McIlwain was suspended today by Secretary of the Army Frank Pace, Jr., as commander of the Army Ordnance depot at Toledo, O., pending further investigation of alleged "improper dealings" with defense contractors.

At the same time, Pace held up the transfer of Brig. Gen. David J. Crawford to a high military post in Europe. Crawford recently was relieved of command of the Detroit tank arsenal for accepting favors from contractors.

The Army began an investigation of the Rossford depot at Toledo on Aug. 16, after a House Executive Expenditures Subcommittee announced that it had found evidence of "highly irregular conduct" among Army procurement officers there.

